FBIS DAILY REPORT

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OLADE MINISTERS MEETING IN MANAGUA ENDS

PA041346 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The need to establish objectives, long-term policies, and mechanisms for regional cooperation in the energy field were some of the agreements reached at the 15th Latin American Energy Organization, OLADE, ministers meeting, which ended yesterday at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center.

After 2 days of work, the 26 OLADE member-countries approved, among other things, the 1985 budget for $2,625,000, the appointment of OLADE's new executive secretary for 1985-1987, and a 3-year plan for a Latin American energy cooperation program. They also agreed to study trends in fuel prices, to establish a technology fund and energy capital assets for the region, to authorize OLADE's Permanent Secretariat to try to obtain technology from outside the region at no cost to be applied in countries that are OLADE members, and to promote relations among Latin American specialized enterprises and institutions for exchanges on technical cooperation and complementary activities.

DEFENSE FORUM ISSUES DECLARATION OF BUENOS AIRES

PY021512 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0133 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (TELAM) -- The first Latin American Forum on Defense, sponsored by the Argentine-Latin American Unity (UALA) and attended by civilian officials and military officers of the Americas, Europe, and Africa, ended tonight. The forum released the Declaration of Buenos Aires, addressed to the Latin American people, governments, and armed forces.

The forum was held at the Colon Hotel in Buenos Aires. It was attended by General Jorge Leal, retired, Colonel Horacio Ballester, retired, and 1st Lieutenant Ernesto Urien, retired, among other Argentine military men, and by Miguel Angel Trinidad, the secretary of the Center of Enlisted Men who fought in the Malvinas war.

In the declaration, the forum states: Inspired by the ideal of Bolivar of creating a great fatherland, an ideal for which all of the heroes of our first independence fought, we stress the need to continue with the unfinished task of liberation of all forms of foreign dependence and internal domination.

"Today, some leaderships associated with native oligarchies have transformed and the armed forces into elements that have delayed our definitive independence and that have played the role of the armed branch of dominant sectors and, in some cases, of armies that are actually occupying their own countries," the declaration adds.

The declaration condemns, among other issues, the persistent military, political, and economic aggression, the current financial system, particularly the treatment that this system gives to the huge and unjust foreign debt, the cultural and technological penetration in Latin America, the national security doctrine, and the imperialist aggression against Argentine sovereignty in the South Atlantic war.

"In summary, we condemn U.S. imperialism, its allies in the Trilateral Commission, its privileged satellites, and the native oligarchies because they are the current enemies of our people," the declaration states. It also proposes that the armed forces play an active role and that they join the people in the struggle for the liberation of our countries.

On the last day of sessions, the forum was attended by Senate Justicialist Bloc President Vicente Leonides Saadi and former Santa Cruz Governor Jorge Cepernic. The first speaker on the final day of sessions was Bolivian Defense Minister Manuel Cardenas Mallo, who recalled Bolivian General Juan Jose Torres, who was murdered in Argentina during the past decade.

ILAFA CHAIRMAN OPTIMISTIC ABOUT IRON, STEEL INDUSTRY

PY090240 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2100 GMT 3 Oct 84

[By Albino Mallo]

[Text] Santiago, 3 Oct (EFE) -- Brazilian Paulo Villares, chairman of the Latin American Iron and Steel Institute (ILAFA), today voiced his optimism about the future of Latin America's iron and steel industry. At the closing session of the 25th ILAFA congress, Villares said that the worst is over for the iron and steel industry and that at the end of 1984 Latin America's steel output would increase by 24 percent as compared to last year, achieving its highest level ever with 33 million tons.

Villares also said that he was optimistic about the problem of the foreign debt which the countries of the area are facing. His opinion is that a political solution will be found for this problem within 2 years and this will allow the nation's economies to continue to grow which in turn will lead to the expansion of foreign markets.

The chairman of ILAFA scored U.S. and EEC protectionist measures against steel imports, but indicated that he did not expect these measures to affect the growth of the regional output because new markets are being opened constantly to the point that by now 70 countries are buying Latin American steel, especially Asian and Middle East countries.

Paulo Villaers believes that the threat of steel being replaced with other materials is real but in the medium term it would not affect more than 10 percent of the consumption and, furthermore, "it would be compensated because steel will replace steel." That is, higher-quality steel will be used instead of what is being used now, something which will be achieved thanks to the technological development of the iron and steel industry.

These very developments will allow Latin America's production costs to become an attraction and will permit this region to participate on a better footing on the international markets.

Villares assessed the future of exports the United States by saying that as far as Latin American countries are concerned they will be better off in this regard if Ronald Reagan is reelected than if Walter Mondale's Democratic ticket wins. "Reagan has a less protectionist outlook and if he does implement certain protectionist measures it will be because of social pressure natural in any democratic country. Furthermore, Reagan and his advisers know more than Mondale's team about the problems which Latin America is facing and are better disposed to help resolve the problems of our countries," the chairman of ILAFA said.

In sum, the 25th Latin American Iron and Steel Congress which lasted 2 days, served, according to its organizers, as an exchange of ideas and knowledge among those present and it is now up to them to pressure their governments because the congress was held without the participation of the governments of the countries represented by the attending members.

ACCORD REACHED ON BEAGLE CHANNEL DISPUTE

NC042136 Paris AFP in English 2121 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Vatican City, Oct 4 (AFP) -- Chile and Argentina have resolved their dispute over the Beagle Channel, the waterway which splits the Tierra Del Fuego Peninsula, the Vatican's mediation office announced today. The office said that "complete agreement" had been reached on the basis of proposals put forward by Pope John Paul II on December 12, 1980.

The proposals are believed to contain plans to make the area around three disputed islands at the southern end of the channel, Picton, Lennox, and Neuva, into a jointly-controlled peace zone, from which all military installations and weapons would be withdrawn. Sovereignty over the islands will be retained by Chile, it is believed.

The two delegations will continue to meet in Rome to draw up a final treaty, the mediation office added.

(The report was confirmed in Buenos Aires, where officials said the announcement would be made simultaneously at 2300 GMT (8 p.m. in Buenos Aires) at the San Martin Presidential Palace and in Santiago.)

The Vatican began its mediation in the dispute early in 1979, after Argentina disputed an International Court of Justice verdict awarding the islands to Chile. Control of the islands notably gives access to the Cape Horn shipping lanes and fishing resources in the Antarctic and South Atlantic.

Alfonsin Makes Announcement

PY050022 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2225 GMT 4 Oct 84

[President Raul Alfonsin's speech at a ceremony at which the Inter-American Human Rights Institute awarded him the 1984 Human Rights Award, in Buenos Aires -- live]

[Excerpts] Mr President of the Inter-American Court of Justice, Magistrates, Mr President of the Inter-American Human Rights Institute, Messrs Ambassadors, Mr President of the Supreme Court, Mr President of the Chamber of Deputies, Messrs Ministers, Messrs Secretaries: I am deeply thankful for this honor bestowed on me by people who have my utmost admiration and respect. This distinction as one of the most gratifying I could receive. I am proud to represent a people who have opted for the road of respect and peace among men.

Internally, we have adopted important decisions. We now have modern and strict laws to stop torture, to try those who have committed horrendous crimes under the allegation of persecuting terrorism, and to halt the attempt against the constitutional order, which constitutes the guarantee of the people's rights. We have revoked the death penalty and the repressive rules imposed by the de facto government. We have improved living conditions in the jails.

Our intention is to premanently promote humam rights in a way that one can only imagine when one crosses national borders and begins to think of mutual respect and universal peace. On the basis of these principles, the government has undertaken a course of action for the protection of human dignity.

So, with almost no reservation, we have ratified the pact of San Jose, Costa Rica, accepting not only the competence of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission but also the mandatory jurisdiction of the Inter-American Human Rights Court. We have thus tried to follow the road by some governments, as well as to stimulate others to follow their example. This is not rhetoric, but the essence of my government's actions.

So I cannot but be happy to announce to the Argentine people, to the peoples of the Americas whom you represent, and to all men of the world who are interested in peace, especially remembering Argentine and Chilean mothers, the text of a communique that is simultaneously being made public at this time in the Vatican, Santiago, and Buenos Aires. This is the communique:

The paper office for the mediation is pleased to report that the Chilean and Argentine delegations, with the help of the Holy See and on the basis of the pope's proposal dated 12 December 1980, have arrived at a complete agreement for the solution of the southern conflict. [extended applause]

The two delegations, with the help of the paper office for the mediation, will continue working in Rome to draft the final treaty that will put an end to this conflict once and for all.

The Argentine and Chilean delegations have reiterated their gratitude to the Holy Father for the invaluable and sustained assistance which he has extended and continues to extend to them so as to ensure the success of the mediation. Thank you very much. [extended applause]

No Date Set for Signing

PY050147 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0053 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Oct (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today said that no date has been set for the signing of the final agreement between Argentina and Chile over the Beagle Channel issue. He indicated, however, that as foreign minister he was satisfied with having been able to secure peace for the two countries. Caputo said that the Argentine delegation to the mediation will depart for Rome next week to begin drafting the final accord. The minister made these remarks at the end of a ceremony held tonight in the White Hall of Government House during which President Raul Alfonsin was decorated for his efforts in the field of human rights and announced that agreement over the Beagle Channel conflict.

Caputo said that the upcoming stages are: the signing of the agreement, a popular consultation in at least 30 days, the signing, and ratification by the president. Caputo concluded by saying that the agreement is another evidence of the commonsense and wisdom of the rulers.

CAPUTO, SWISS FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS

PY050205 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2156 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 4 Oct (TELAM) -- At the end of his meeting this morning with Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert, Foreign Minister Dante Caputo said that, as planned, they extensively analyzed bilateral relations.

Asked about the Malvinas issue, Caputo remarked that the government wants to find a negotiated solution within the framework of the United Nations, but he said that the issue is very conflictive and cautious actions are required. However, he said he did not discount the goodwill shown by Switzerland and Brazil.

Asked his impressions of the dinner that he held with President Alfonsin at the Olivos residence last night. Aubert said: "I was impressed by the Argentine president's knowledge of the international situation. I got the impression that I was talking to a mature and sensible statesman with a clear view of the difficult international situation." At San Martin Palace, Aubert said: "The current situation is complicated, but we are obliged to be optimistic about finding a solution. This is possible through negotiations and dialogue."

The Caputo-Aubert working meeting this morning lasted 2 hours, and Swiss delegation members said they would pay a protocol visit to Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun. However, shortly afterward it was learned from reliable sources outside the Argentine Foreign Ministry that the Swiss delegation had gone to the Swiss Embassy, where they met with British officials working there. Swizterland has been handling British interests in Argentina since diplomatic relations were severed after the South Atlantic conflict in 1982. The British officials are Councillor David Joy and First Secretary William Lester Jackson-Houlston, with whom Aubert met for almost 1 hour.

At the end of the meeting, Aubert returned to San Martin Palace to participate in a luncheon hosted by Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo. It was also attended by the ambassadors of the USSR, France, Finland, Italy, and other nations accredited to Argentina.

While waiting for Aubert, Caputo told TELAM that his meeting with the Swiss foreign minister had been satisfactory. Asked about the matters discussed, he said they view general international issues and that there had been an outstanding understanding on all matters discussed, particularly on the Central American situation. Caputo said that the most positive outcome of the meeting had been precisely this understanding.

Caputo concluded his brief statement by saying that in the afternoon he would hold another meeting with Aubert to analyze in greater detail specific matters concerning bilateral relations, particularly those on the trade balance, which is favorable to Switzerland, and others. At the end of this meeting, which lasted for more than 1 and 1/2 hours, Aubert and his entourage went to the Congress building to meet with Vice President Victor Martinez.

PRESIDENTIAL AIDE PREBISCH RETURNS FROM TOUR

PY042342 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 4 Oct 84 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Presidential economic adviser Raul Prebisch yesterday said he was impressed by the enormous potential of China, which he said was giving a new image to its socialism and allowing greater economic freedom to producers. Prebisch, who returned from a 30-day tour of India, China, and the U.S., said economic transformations in India were also impressive and praised President Raul Alfonsin's decision to increase trade with the two countries. He said China had greatly increased its farm output by allowing farmers to sell 40 percent of their production on the free market. State companies were being given more autonomy in taking decisions in which producers had a greater say, he added.

GOVERNMENT PLANNING ANTI-INFLATION CAMPAIGN

PY042350 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 4 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The government will shortly take measures designed to fight inflation in the "most severe (way) possible," a high-ranking government source said yesterday. The measures will be taken "as soon as possible," said the source who was identified only as a top government official who attended last Tuesday night's cabinet-level meeting called by President Raul Alfonsin.

The government will simultaneously adopt policies to promote business investments, the source added. "Businessmen will be able to count on important investment guarantees" now that a memorandum of agreement has been signed with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and private foreign banks, he said.

The anti-inflationary strategy will include 14-percent price hikes for October which Commerce Secretary Ricardo Campero is to announce today, reliable sources said last night. Campero is reportedly using an inflationary hypothesis of 20 percent for the month, though government statisticians are now projecting a rate of 28 percent.

Vice President Victor Martinez and Labour Minister Juan Manuel Casella came out in strong defence of the October wage and tariff policies, while union leaders continued to accuse the government of bowing to IMF pressures and turning its back on the people. But National Deputy Alvaro Alsogaray differed with labour, saying that the President would receive wide-spread public support if he were to announce structural changes to fight inflation which, he predicted, would reach 35 percent in October alone.

Martinez labelled "totally contradictory" the decision by the Unified General Confederation of Labour (CGT) to go on a "state of alert" to protest the announced 14-percent wage hike. After a meeting with Alfonsin, the vice president said the CGT decision "is contradictory during these times and circumstances, (just) when we have agreed on conditions with the International Monetary Fund which we must now take to the socio-economic contract table." Martinez also warned labour leaders not to create "false expectations" among workers.

Casella defended government wage policy by placing priority on the monetary base controlled by the Central Bank. "We have to restrict the monetary expansion" in order to lower inflation, Casella told reporters after meeting with Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun. "Now the adjustment variable is going to be monetary expansion," he added.

Casella also denied problems exist with respect to the socio-economic contract talks. "It's not a straight-line course, it zig-zags and tries to conciliate interests which are objectively contradictory." Casella and CGT leaders meet today amid reports that the labour confederation could call a protest march to demand a complete change of economic policy.

CGT Secretary-General Jorge Triaca yesterday charged that government wage policy "is part of a recessionary package being imposed by the debtor (banks) and the IMF." He warned that a recession now would "place in extreme danger the country's social and political relations."

Though most workers are to receive solely the government-set 14-percent pay hikes for each of the next three months, government sources reported that Defence Minister Raul Borras persuaded the President to grant military servicemen an additional 16-percent hike over the three-month period.

RADIO WORKERS UNION ANNOUNCE 72-HOUR STOPPAGE

PY040220 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2327 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Oct (DYN) -- The Interunion Organization of Radio Workers today announced that a new strike, this time for 72 hours, with an absolute withdrawal of cooperation will go into effect at 0700 on 4 October when the current 48-hour strike is due to end. The Interunion Organization of Radio Workers issued a communique stating that the 48-hour stoppage staged to demand salary hikes was 100 percent successful in the Federal Capital and 90 percent successful in the rural areas of the country.

CONGRESS SESSIONS ADJOURNED UNTIL 9 OCTOBER

PY050257 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Oct 84

[By Daniel Alarcon]

[Excerpt] At long last, the National Congress will meet on Tuesday, 9 October. The following resolution was approved by the Chamber of Deputies in a rather heated meeting that lasted for most of the afternoon:

Article 1: To deplore the attitude of the president of the honorable National Congress and vice president of the Republic to suspend the second congress session that was to have taken place today in compliance with national Senate resolution 02484 and which had been summoned by its authorities.

Article 2: The second congress session is summoned to be held on Tuesday, 9 October, at the deputies chamber.

Issued in La Paz on 4 October 1984.

OFFICIAL TO MEET 'COCAINE KING' IN BENI JUNGLE

PY011434 Paris AFP in Spanish 1431 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] La Paz, 30 Sep (AFP) -- Rafael Otazo, president of the National Council Against Drug Trafficking, today revealed that President Siles had offered him an escort to go meet Roberto Suarez Gomez, the king of cocaine, in the Beni Jungle.

This latest version of the Otazo case again brings up the scandal stirred by the interview with the king of cocaine, which had caused opposition congressmen to demand the removal of the Bolivian president while his participation in the interview with Suarez was being cleared up.

Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena said that Siles Zuazo has ordered Otazo to observe the number of bodyguards for Suarez Gomez and the type of weapons they use in order to analyze the possibility of capturing him.

This version was denied by Otazo, who said he had gone to the Beni to hold a dialogue with Suarez Gomez, not to set an ambush.

Later, Mario Alarcon Lahore, President Siles' private secretary, reported that upon learning about the invitation of the king of cocaine to talk with any member of the government, the president left the case in the hands of Otazo to act the way he thought would be more suitable. However, Otazo's new explanation about the escort offered to him by the president would now make Alarcon Lahore's version seem dubious.

It should be recalled that Otazo disclosed in a report to the Chamber of Deputies that Suarez Gomez had offered the democratic regime a $2 billion loan at a low interest rate for development works. In his report, Otazo also involved former Interior Minister Mario Roncal Antezana and government Deputy Raul Cardona in cocaine trafficking.

Finally, it was revealed that upon learning by press reports that he had been removed from his post, Otazo decided to continue his work as long as he did not receive the corresponding official memorandum.

MIR, PC TO CONTINUE COOPERATION WITH GOVERNMENT

PY041620 Paris AFP in Spanish 1353 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] La Paz, 4 Oct (AFP) -- It was officially reported here today that the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), led by Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora, has decided to continue governing with President Hernan Siles Zuazo.

This important decision was made hours before a congressional session in which lawmakers will discuss the responsibility of Siles Zuazo in connection with a meeting held by Rafael Otazo, the president of the National Antidrug Council, and Roberto Suarez, the king of cocaine, in the Beni Jungle (in northern Bolivia), in June 1983.

This decision means that the MIR lawmakers will support Siles Zuazo in Congress, thus making more difficult the possibility of replacing the president by a congressional decision.

It was also reported that after the cabinet reshuffle due to take place within the next few days, the Ministries of Finance, Education, Industry and Commerce, and Housing, and the post of secretary general of the presidency will be held by MIR members.

Sources close to the Communist Party (the pro-Soviet PC) have said that their party will also continue cooperating with Siles Zuazo from the Ministries of Labor and Mining.

In the meantime, there is a big internal struggle within the Christian Democratic Party, between those who want and those who do not want to continue in the government. The party may adopt a position within the next few hours.

The congressional session and the recomposition of the cabinet will take place as the transportation sector stages a general indefinite strike which, for the third consecutive day, has practically paralyzed the economy.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, NEWSMEN TAKEN HOSTAGE

PY260310 Paris AFP in Spanish 0040 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] La Paz, 25 Sep (AFP) -- It has been reported here today that citizens of Rurrenbaque in Beni Department, in the northern part of Bolivia, have taken La Paz Prefect (governor) Freedy Penaloza, approximately 20 congressmen, and several journalists hostage, demanding that the government meet their demands. The incident occurred when a commission that carried out what they called a "March to the North" to improve the standard of living in the northern part of Bolivia arrived at Rurrenbaque airport to return to La Paz and was prevented from boarding the plane.

Interior Ministry officials have stated that consultations are being held with regional authorities and leaders to resolve the conflict and that nearby military garrisons have been asked to guarantee the hostages' safety.

The abductors have not yet made public their demands and conditions for the release of the hostages, who include members of the executive and legislative branches and newsmen.

ANDREAZZA SUPPORTERS TO VOTE FOR MALUF

PY041400 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The group that supported the presidential nomination of Mario Andreazza has now decided to support Paulo Maluf. The decision, made in Brasilia today, was confirmed during a lunch hosted by Deputy Jose Camarago of the Social Democratic Party [PDS] Sao Paulo branch at his home. Paulo Maluf said that the support of the congressmen, which has been obtained because of the influence of Ministers Mario Andreazza and Cesar Cals, is both firm and decisive.

[Begin Maluf recording] This is a firm and decisive support. Now I am pretty sure that on 15 March we will be more than 90 votes ahead of the other candidate. [end recording]

LAW ENACTED TO PROTECT COMPUTER INDUSTRY

PY042212 Paris AFP in Spanish 1824 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Brasilia, 4 Oct (AFP) -- The Brazilian mini- and micro-computer industry will be protected for the next 8 years, in keeping with the computer law that Congress approved on Wednesday.

To develop this rapidly expanding industry, Brazil has decided to block foreign participation in the computer-manufacturing industry, except in the case of large computers.

In Brazil, there are currently 140 computer-manufacturing firms with a $1.5-billion volume of business.

PETROBRAS PRESIDENT REVIEWS DEVELOPMENT PLANS

PY042358 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 4 Oct 84 p 1

[Special to the DAILY POST by Steve Yolen]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro -- In his first contact with the foreign press corps in Brazil, Petrobras' new president promised that the giant state petroleum company had ended its policy of paying foreign suppliers with two-year term promissory notes.

Admiral Thelmo Dutra, who has just taken over the top job from outgoing Petrobras President Shigeaki Ueki, told members of Rio's Foreign Press Association that the practice of paying with promissories rather than cash was taken in a moment "of extreme need" in the life of the Brazilian economy.

Dutra was alluding to the foreign debt crisis which Brazil passed through in 1983 and part of this year when the nation's cash reserves were practically nil and the government-run company was required to support federal government policy of restricting dollar account payments.

Dutra, who talked to the foreign press for an hour during an informal meeting held at a local restaurant, said that Petrobras now would begin to pay back its own promissory notes "gradually" even before many of them had come due. Studies to this effect, he said, are underway.

This would be good news for many foreign suppliers of Petrobras who has been required to either accept the promissories to take payment for goods and services in cruzeiros.

In other comments, Dutra made these major points:

-- Petrobras would like to be producing 600,000 barrels a day of oil by the time President Joao Figueiredo's term of office is up on March 15, 1985. Currently the country is pumping 520,000 a day.

-- Petrobras' oil prospecting performance has been spectacular not only in production but also in regards to proving reserves. Brazil's proven reserves have grown to a point where today they are sufficient for 15 years at current pumping rate, and the tendency is for them to increase even further.

-- Petrobras is making progress in improving the safety record at its installations, although Dutra recognized that 1984 has been a tragic year for the company. He described as being a result of "human error" the two big disasters the company sustained this year, a pipeline explosion and a blowout on an offshore platform with subsequent loss of life when workers overcrowded a lifeboat which then pitched into the sea.

-- He said that a big part of the pipeline problem has been caused by disrespect by local authorities for pipeline right-of-way. He said invasion of land along the pipeline routes was a problem the company had to deal with throughout Brazil, and this was an issue that local city and state officials had to come to grips with.

-- Petrobras is making a major effort to discover and utilize natural gas as another part of its policy to substitute imported petroleum for local energy sources.

-- The presidential succession campaign has not affected strategic planning at the big state company. Dutra said Petrobras plans call for medium to long-term solutions which neither candidate for Brazil's presidency would be likely to change. He said that it would be most unlikely that either Paulo Maluf or Tancredo Neves would call for a change of the Petrobras plans because of the time between investment and payback.

CACEX REPORTS $1-BILLION SEPTEMBER TRADE SURPLUS

PY050030 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 4 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] -- Brasilia (DAILY POST) -- Brazil recorded a trade surplus of $1.024 billion in September, Cacex director Carlos Viacava announced Wednesday.

The month's total was below that of August when the country recorded a record $1.3 billion surplus, but even so the September total left Brazil with a nine-month trade surplus of $9.6 billion, above the year's goal of $9 billion.

Viacava said that he still expects Brazil to end 1984 with a surplus in the range of $12 billion. Exports declined in September while imports increased. Viacava said a reduction in exports is normal for the end of the year plus September had fewer working days than August. The import increase was explained by Viacava as an indication of economic recovery.

DEL VALLE, DELEGATION HEAD PRAISE BEAGLE TREATY

PY050216 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Journalist Patricio Baez is now reporting directly from the Foreign Ministry.

[Begin Baez live relay] The official communique that has been issued by the Chilean and Argentine delegations was officially released here at the Foreign Ministry in Santiago a few minutes ago. The communique states that Chile and Argentina have reached complete agreement concerning a settlement of the maritime dispute in the southern zone. The official text of the communique was released by [name indistinct], one of the leading jurists in the Chilean delegation to the mediation process.

Commenting on the communique, Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle stated: I feel that the level that Chilean-Argentine relations have reached, especially concerning the mediation process, is excellent. He also stated that the efforts that all the members of the Chilean mediation have made must now be remembered.

Colonel Ernesto Videla, the head of the Chilean delegation that is working on the mediation process over the southern zone, (?said) that the communique that was released a few minutes ago states that, in the first place, it is only appropriate to repeat again the appreciation of the Chilean Government and people to the Holy Father for his magnificant efforts in the mediation process. In addition, Col Videla recalled the personality of Cardinal antonio Samore, who, according to Col Videla, practically laid down his life to prevent tense situations between Chile and Argentina and to achieve a breakthrough in the mediation process.

Immediately afterward, Col Videla referred to the stages that must still be completed. In the first place, Col Videla said, a full agreement must be transformed into a treaty. As soon as possible, Col Videla said, the Argentine and Chilean foreign ministers will travel to Rome to receive the official text of the treaty from the Holy Father. This text will then be released to the public and then it will be submitted to the executive and legislative branches both in Chile and in Argentina, and only after this is done will the treaty be signed, finally concluding the agreement between Chile and Argentina on the dispute over the southern zone. At this point, it was recalled that a public consultation process is pending in Argentina concerning the text of the treaty.

(?The foreign minister) said that the text of the treaty would be known after the Holy Father officially releases it and that the final [word indistinct] would then take place. Upon being asked whether it was feared that a rejection by the [word indistinct] in Argentina could place the mediation process in jeopardy, Col Videla said that he was completely confident that the process will proceed successfully.

This is the information available here at the Foreign Ministry. [end relay]

DEL VALLE ON SUSPENSION OF BOLIVIAN CONTACTS

PY042318 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Upon his return from the UN General Assembly, Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle confirmed that the contacts with Bolivia were suspended after the speech that Bolivian Foreign Minister Custavo Fernandez delivered before the UN session. The contacts with Bolivia in search of a rapprochement have been suspended. A meeting that was to be held in Bogota, Colombia, in the next 90 days will not take place. This was announced this morning by Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle when he returned from New York, where he attended the UN General Assembly.

A Chilean-Bolivian joint communique was prepared over the past few days. It dealt with the steps to be taken for the improvement of relations between the two countries under the auspices of the Colombian Foreign Ministry. Minister Del Valle refused to sign the communique after the speech Bolivian Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez delivered at the UN General Assembly and which, in the Chilean minister's opinion, contained terms that are incompatible with [words indistinct].

[Begin Del Valle recording] We worked hard on this for several days. During this time, more than four meetings were held with the Bolivian foreign minister, and the last one was attended by the Colombian foreign minister. The communique that was to be released the next day was practically completed, but I decided not to sign it because in his speech the Bolivian foreign minister deplorably used terms that were incompatible with precedures agreed on for the talks. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Del Valle recalled that five pages of the Bolivian foreign minister's speech were devoted to Chile, and that, in Chile's view, it was not advisable to transfer to this multilateral forum a question that was being discussed bilaterally. The foreign minister added that the text of the speech did not support the conditions appropriate for an agreement.

[Begin Del Valle recording] In addition, the text itself was offensive to Chile, and if not offensive, it was couched in language that must not be used by a foreign minister who is engaged in talks aimed at reaching an agreement. [end recording]

The foreign minister then explained that the effects of the New York episode on future contacts with Bolivia will be determined by the president. For the time being, Minister Del Valle said, the meetings in Bogota are suspended.

[Begin Del Valle recording] I did not sign the joint communique, and I said that I could not make any other decision until I talked with the president. [end recording]

Minister Del Valle said that the Bolivian foreign minister may have been surprised by the attitude Chile assumed although, he added, he should not have been surprised after noting the tone of his speech. The Chilean foreign minister said that the members of the Colombian delegation were surprised, although he said that he prefers that the Colombians make their reaction known in an official statement.

Minister Del Valle was also asked about his contacts with Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo. He replied that they talked at length about the papal mediation, and that we have to have patience because the results will be made known at the proper time. He further said that the procedure to conclude the treaty has been established, but that the pertinent details will only be made public once the treaty is concluded.

Lastly, Minister Del Valle referred to his activities at the UN, and said that the results were excellent for Chile, especially because of the respect shown to Chile by the UN assembly. Minister Del Valle will report on his mission to the United Nations to the president this afternoon.

WORKERS DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT, PADENA JOIN ADENA

PY042242 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 29 Sep p C 3

[Excerpt] The National Democratic Accord (ADENA) has accepted membership applications from the Workers Social Democratic Movement [Movimiento Obrero Social Democrata] and a sector within the National Democratic Party that is led by Apolonides Parra.

This information was supplied yesterday by ADENA President Juan de Dios Carmona, who stated that during their last meeting, the ADENA members accepted the respective petitions and agreed to allow the applicants to join ADENA's council.

Carmona stated that ADENA is open to all movements that agree with ADENA's postulates and proposals, and that it respects the autonomy and independence of every movement. Carmona also stated that in the wake of the recent statements by President General Augusto Pinochet and by Chilean Air Force Commander in Chief Fernando Matthei, ADENA's members have determined that ADENA's proposals are "fully valid." He stressed the need that political laws be passed promptly based on the establishment of a gradual transition toward democracy. Carmona stated that after those laws are enacted, one should think about the installation of a congress, somet-ing that could take place in 1986 or 1987. "The great opportunity for achieving a broad consensus in the country is now," Carmona declared.

NATIONAL PARTY, PADENA PROPOSE BASES FOR CONSENSUS

PY042114 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] The National Party and Democratic Party [Padena] have proposed the bases for a democratic consensus in Chile. The proposal was contained in a document that leaders of the two parties disclosed during a prss conference. National Party leader Fernando Ochagavia explained what moved the two parties to make the proposal.

[Begin Ochagavia recording] Following the humble call by His Excellency Santiago Archbishop Juan Francisco Fresno and the remarks by Air Force Commander in Chief Fernando Matthei, which were endorsed by President Augusto Pinochet, we decided to make this call for a consensus after studying it, analyzing it, and, why not say, after (?discussing) it with various democratic sectors. [end recording]

The National Party and Padena said that they were proposing the bases for an understanding between the various democratic sectors and the government to restore democracy. To attain this objective, the two groups proposed seeking a military-civilian agreement on the enactment and implementation of the political party statues during the first half of 1985 at the latest.

Considering the electoral court, the electoral system, and the national congress, they proposed that a national congress be elected during the second half of 1985, and they noted the need to amend some permanent and transitory articles of the Constitution. As for the permanent articles, they proposed a review of the preogatives bestowed upon the congress, with the aim of restoring them entirely. They also advocated, among other things, modifying the presidential prerogatives and the constitutional rules on the Armed Forces and the security forces and on organizations whose officials are not elected by the people.

As for the transitory constitutional provision, the two parties proposed that it be agreed that a national congress be established during the transition period. This congress should be elected in a popular election and supervised by political parties during the second half of next year. They also proposed that direct presidential elections be held at the end of the transition period.

The National Party and Padena proposed that the groups that participate in the social agreement submit to the people for consideration a political, economic, and social government plan to be implemented during the next presidential term. The agreement would include a prohibition against political pacts with organizations of a communist leaning and a promise to refrain from promoting and holding protest actions.

TERRORIST ATTACKS REPORTED IN SANTIAGO, PROVINCES

PY041405 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Chilean police are looking for those involved in two extremist attacks that were carried out last night against a police building and a Carabineros guard post, located in the Chillan and Talcahuano areas, respectively. Unidentified persons fired machine gun shots at the police building located on Barros Arana Street in Chillan. The police reported that they found 15 bullets marks on the walls of the building, but that no one was injured. In Talcahuano, unidentified subversives in a car fired shots at the (Hualpentillo) guard post. Reports state that no one was injured.

Santiago police are looking for unidientified persons who set a bus on fire at the intersection of Matucana and Portales Streets. The bus was partially damaged.

Power Cut in Santiago

PY042056 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] A terrorist act has caused a long power cut in the Cajon del Maipo suburb of Santiago. The police have reported that subversive criminals threw 4 meters of barbed wire over power lines, causing a 3-hour power cut in San Jose del Maipo, San Alfonso, and San Gabriel.

OCCUPATION OF ILO OFFICE ENDS PEACEFULLY

PY041321 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0327 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Santiago, 3 Oct (EFE) -- A group of union leaders who this morning occupied the ILO headquarters left the building peacefully at 2000 GMT after deciding to end the occupation.

The ILO office was occupied by representatives of peasant and metal workers unions, and of the national Union Coordinating Board, who wanted the ILO to act as a mediator in the situation of six copper workers on hunger strike. The six mineworkers resumed their hunger strike 3 days ago after the state-owned enterprise that runs the four major Chilean copper mines refused to reinstate them. The miniworkers, who had worked at El Teniante mine, had already staged a 26-day hunger strike 2 months ago on the same ground. They suspended the strike at the request of the Catholic bishops, who promised to mediate the conflict.

After the bishops' mediation failed, the mineworkers resumed their hunger strike. Today, several youth leaders decided to occupy the ILO office in an effort to have the international agency mediate the conflict. The ILO office is located in the center of the Chilean capital. According to some of the leaders who occupied the ILO office, the agency promised to give them an answer in 3 days.

PRESIDENT BETANCUR ADDRESSES BUSINESSMEN

PA042008 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Oct 84

[President Belisario Betancur speech during a meeting with businessmen on 3 October in Bogota -- recorded]

[Excerpts] As you well know, development is always a challenge to gain control over our resources, institutions, and abilities. This development is a responsibility shared by productive forces and labor on the one hand, and by the state on the other. The state cannot provide the community, except in a very localized and marginal manner, with goods, jobs, and a sense of participation in the production and progress stemming from the steady growth of production.

In my opinion, the state should play the role of catalyst and harmonizer of these productive forces to provide and maintain the conditions necessary for this growth, so that benefits of growth can reach the social groups that need them most. The private sector and the government do not and should not compete with each other for resources. When they are effective, their actions complement each other. Public spending is not a loss for the community if it contributes to encourage productivity, if it contributes to improving the capabilities and qualities of society's physical, human and institutional resources. However, the state cannot guarantee sustained economic development without the contribution of businessmen, who through their initiatives should create new productive jobs and services that will improve the living conditions of individuals.

At this time, and we are all going through this, at this time, we are overwhelmed by the concern over our fiscal deficit and how to finance it, over unemployment, of course, over the financial sector, over the imbalance in foreign trade, subjects that are very familiar to you. However, the fact that these problems exist should not make us, neither you or those of us in the government, should lose prospective on our course or objectives. You should remember the inflation rate we had a couple of years ago, the financial disorder, the tendency toward speculation that caused so much damage, and the lack of protection given to our national industry with respect to imports and contraband.

After 2 years of growth below 1 percent, we can expect a growth of 2 percent this year, perhaps between 2.3 and 2.5 percent. Particularly, as you know, our industry has grown at a rate above 10 percent during the first 5 months this year, which will make our growth this year climb from last years 0.2 percent to a figure in the neighborhood of 4 percent, which, depending on unpredictable factors, could reach 4.5 percent. Positive growth indexes can be observed in many of the industrial secondary sectors [subsectores industriales]. Here are a few: In the food industry, for example, the index of growth for the first 5 months of the year was of 10.1 percent. It is also worthwhile to mention the behavior of the tobacco industry, which experienced a growth of 32.6 percent during the first quarter of this year, according to figures released by these enterprises. These results not only show the ability of our national industry to react favorably to foreign competiton, but are also proof of the success that can be achieved in the struggle against smuggling, which we will continue unrelentlessly. The textile sector shows steady signs of sustained recovery, with a growth of 7.5 percent for the first semester this year. Unless there are adverse macroeconomic circumstances production levels during the second quarter this year will be higher than those experienced in 1980. The cement sector also showed a remarkable revitalization during the first quarter. According to figures obtained directly from producers, the growth rate was 15.8 percent, despite the reduction in exports experienced since 1969.

During the first 5 months this year, paper production was 16.2 percent higher than last year. This was made possibly by the behavior of the industrial sector as a whole, through a greater demand for cardboard boxes and packing containers, as well as an increasing demand that is not yet fully satisfied by the graphic arts sector, which requires a larger supply of special paper. I hope paper producers will soon begin delivering these goods, as I have requested. This last sector, graphic arts, which currently shows undeniable signs of reactivation, has not been able to work at full speed precisely because of the shortage of special paper for books as I just mentioned. It is worth noting that in general, the agricultural and livestock sector has experienced a recovery, based on the following figures: In July, exports in this sector increased 23 percent; the cultivated area increased 178 percent in relation to the previous year, while imports of foodstuffs dropped 26 percent. To mention a specific product, cotton crops increased from 42,000 cultivated hectares in 1982, which generated 10,000 jobs, to 164,000 hectares in 1984, which generated 40,000 jobs. Cotton exports this year increased from $10 million to $91 million. Finally, I would like to mention the behavior of the capital goods industry, a key sector in the strategy to strengthen the industrial sector as outlined in the change with the equity plan. In this sector, a growth of 14.6 percent was observed during the first 5 months of the year, and this rate is expected to climb to 16 percent in July.

By the way, one of you said to me last Friday at (Marandual), Vichada: This year has been the best ever for my business. I respectfully asked him: Why don't you say so publicly?

In addition, for the second year in a row, in 1984 the foreign sector will contribute to increasing the demand for our national products, contrary to the situation that prevailed for several years before 1984. This has been a catalyst for industrial reactivation. The domestic and foreign markets have recovered, while unnecessary imports that weaken production have been reduced.

We know that the recovery of the trade balance of goods has required adjustments and restrictions that have affected the private and public sectors, and although we try to minimize these effects with [words indistinct] and administrative potential, there are inevitable costs. However, we should not forget that despite the efforts displayed, there is a considerably high deficit in the current balance of payments, which we must gradually reduce.

The recovery of the lagging exchange [atraso cambiario] has resulted in higher costs for imported inputs, has increased the cost of foreign debt, for both the private and public sectors, and has certainly demanded that we postpone lowering the interest rates, which we all want, to protect international reserves. Meanwhile, controls on imports demand adaptation efforts to reduce unnecessary and luxury goods, which are very nice indeed, and to restructure those sectors with potential to replace imports.

Since restrictions should not only be applied to the private sector, we have imposed controls on imports of the government sector and we have tried to gear the state's purchasing power toward national production. We have done so despite the fact that I know that the government institutions could probably obtain better financial facilities and lower costs abroad. In several cases, we have had to wage strong battles with international financial institutions to defend our national production. At times, we had to face a lack of understanding from the communications media.

Although controls on imports will have to be maintained for several years, there are already indications in the foreign trade sector that allow us to say that the current [word indistinct] are transitory.

We must promote large coalmining projects. As you know, we will begin exporting coal from El Cerrejon early next year. And the nickel which we already had, the exploitation of the oil wells in Arauca and Vichada, which have a production capacity that is several times more than what we had only a couple of months ago. The capital revenues from petroleum that these projects almost instantly produce and the signs that we might begin to export crude by 1987 are additional factors that generate confidence in the stability of our foreign trade sector. Based on this, it is expected that by 1987, the situation of the foreign sector will be much better, and that there will be less need for foreign credit. In addition, we have just obtained a $300-million credit from the World Bank, and we are trying to obtain $200 million more to be used exclusively for imports that will in turn stimulate exports and support the productive sector, particularly the industrial and agriculture and livestock sectors. Negotiations with the IDB are being finalized to obtain credits to be used for raw materials for the industrial, agricultural, and livestock sectors.

It is already known, and you are undoubtedly aware of the conclusions reached at the London Coffee Conference, that our excellent negotiating team, in permanent contact with our foreign minister in San Jose, Costa Rica, with the president of the Republic, and with European foreign ministers who met in San Jose, achieved goals that guarantee stability and reasonable prices.

We are aware that the current limitations of the foreign trade sector can become an (?obstacle) for reactivation if we do not develop a strategy with the multilateral institutions and international commercial banks, in order to maintain a flow of foreign credits. This would not only be helpful for foreign transactions, but would also guarantee the continuation of the government action in areas such as infrastructure works, roads, and public and social services, and in supporting private enterprises and the national bank through external credit.

COAST GUARD ON ALERT FOR LIBYAN SHIP WITH ARMS

PA041530 Paris AFP in Spanish 0301 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Barranquilla, 3 Oct (AFP) -- Military sources have announced that Coast Guard units in this Colombian port on the Caribbean are on a state of alert for the possible arrival of a Libyan ship loaded with arms presumably for the guerrillas.

According to reports, the Libyan ship loaded with mortars, explosive gelatine, long-distance radio communications equipment, and infrared systems for night fighting, among other war materiel, has already docked at a British port. It is expected that the ship will pass through Panama en route to Barranquilla. [as received]

Colombian Navy units supported by Colombian Air Force combat planes are patrolling the Atlantic coast. The operation began 3 days ago when the Colombian authorities received a message from the Panamanian Civil [as received] Guard warning them about the presence of the ship Maristella carrying arms to a guerrilla group.

At that time, after an intensive search, the Navy reported that the operation was unsuccessful and that the ship had not been found. Today, however, the Navy was again placed on a state of alert for the possible presence of the Libyan ship in Caribbean waters.

TWO DECREES ON STATE OF SIEGE LIMITS REVOKED

PA041312 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] The government has revoked two legislative decrees on the state of siege. The decrees concerned the holding of political meetings, public demonstrations, and student or union rallies throughout the national territory.

Decree No 2469 dated 2 October 1984 revokes Legislative Decrees No 666 and 1040 of 1984. Decree No 666 banned meetings, demonstrations, and public rallies that could lead to situations that affect normal activities in Caqueta, Huila, Meta, and Cauca Departments, declared under a state of siege in March. The other decree established the same prohibition but was applicable throughout our national territory, which was declared under a state of siege by Decree No 1038 of 1 May 1984.

The public gatherings mentioned in the decrees that were abolished will now be regulated by the National Police Code, especially by Article No 102 and subsequent articles.

ORP GROUP KILLS RANCHER IN KIDNAPPING ATTEMPT

PA031539 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 30 Sep 84 pp 1 A, 12 A

[By Carlos Campo]

[Excerpt] Popayan, 29 Sep -- The armed group that killed cattle rancher Rafael Arboleda Arboleda yesterday during a kidnapping attempt has identified itself as a member of People's Revolutionary Organization, ORP, the same terrorist group that murdered Gloria Lara de Echeverri, former community action group director, 2 years ago. This announcement was made by a spokesman for the Arboleda Arboleda family. Arboleda Arboleda was killed by a man who first shot him three times and then finished him of with six more shots as he lay wounded and defenseless.

The operation was carried out yesterday by seven heavily armed men at Miraflores, the cattleman's estate in Valle del Patia, some 100 km from Popayan. The group tried to kidnap the 70-year-old Arboleda Arboleda who shut himself in a room on the second floor of his house from where he managed to fire his 22-caliber carbine at the extremists. One of the criminals fired through the window of the room where Arboleda Arboleda was and hit him. The man then entered the room and fired another six shots. Before fleeing, the criminals, who had locked one of Arboleda Arboleda's sons in a room on the first floor, painted the letters ORP on the walls. This is the same group that claimed responsibility for the murder of Lara de Echeverri on 29 November 1982.

FARC MEMBERS KILL RANCHER; TWO CAPTURED

PA042130 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Medellin -- The body of rancher Pastor Restrepo Moreno was brought to this city a few minutes ago. He was shot to death during a foiled kidnapping attempt in a rural area of Caucasia municipality in the past few hours. According to police reports, 10 men carrying modern firearms and wearing military uniforms arrived at La Cosita ranch and, after intimidating some workers, tried to force Restreop Moreno out of the house. He fired at them but was killed in the confrontation.

In an immediate response by the police secret service, two of the members of the group, who are apparently members of the 5th Front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, were captured. One of these individuals was wounded during the shoot-out and is being kept at a clinic under strict security. The two persons who were captured were identified as Liliana de Jesus Castaneda, 17 years old, and Andres Monsalvo. They are being charged with the murder of Restrepo Sierra during the foiled kidnapping attempt. Meanwhile, Army and police troops are searching the area.

PRO GOVERNMENT DEPUTIES WALK OUT OF CONGRESS

PA042223 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Yesterday deep political divisions within the National Congress came into the open. This had been foreseen since the start of the legislative period due to the polarization of the sectors making up the legislature. Each bloc has engaged in an open struggle to retain control over the decisions made. The walkout by the minority progovernment bloc indicates that efforts to reach a consensus between the blocs were unsuccessful, which means that at any moment a conflict could flare up between the executive and legislative branches. The situation came to a head yesterday, following a series of well-known developments, when the minority bloc deputies walked out of the Legislative Building during the election of Supreme Court justices, in protest over what they considered unconstitutional procedures. According to this group, the election procedure is invalid, null, and void. Deputies from the National Reconstruction Front bloc issued a communique after the open rift occurred in Congress to explain their walkout. In the communique they state that they are faced with schemes drawn up by a fake majority bloc that is really nothing but a merger of individuals united by hatred who, in pursuit of the most extremist interests, seek to undermine Ecuadoran democracy and take by storm institutions that have traditionally remained free of sectarianism or bias. Meanwhile, the progressive legislative bloc continued electing Supreme Court justices by absolute majority vote. The bloc stated that in the next few hours it will complete the high government appointments that fall within its purview.

FRG'S WARNKE REAFFIRMS FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION

PA021900 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Juergen Warnke, FRG minister for economic cooperation, visited the president of the Republic on Monday to discuss matters relating to the cooperation and assistance to be extended by the FRG Government, particularly for development projects, according to statements made by the minister himself.

[Begin Warnke recording] I would like my visit here to be seen as an affirmation of the traditional relations of friendship and (?cooperation) that exist between the FRG and Ecuador. This visit has also served to allow my aides and the Ecuadoran ministers to discuss specific requests. However, I repeat that the primary objective of this visit is to express to the government of President Febres Cordero the solidarity of the FRG Government and the general support felt toward his effort to implement his national reconstruction policy. I believe that available resources will have to be allocated for specific objectives when the Ecuadoran Government has defined the basic guidelines, the course of its economic and political policies. Those objectives could possibly include the ones that were mentioned here, but timely decisions will have to be made in this regard. [end recording]

Speaking on his mission in El Salvador and Colombia, Warnke said:

[Begin recording] Well, in both of those countries that I visited we jointly examined the situation that currently exists in the areas of politics, trade relations, and cooperation for development, particularly the issue of how to reduce the foreign debt burden that is being carried by those countries, especially the South American countries. We also feel that in both of the countries that we visited the local governments showed great interest in increasing the use of private capital in investments and co-investments. This has been very clearly demonstrated. [end recording]

CLOSING OF BORDER ELICITS ARGENTINE PROTEST

PY042230 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 4 Oct 84 p 14

[Text] Reports from Buenos Aires indicate that the Argentine Government has formally protested to the Paraguayan Government its decision to temporarily close the border with Argentina.

This measure was in effect from 29 September to 1 October, according to the metropolitan police, who were in charge of enforcing the border closure.

The information obtained by this paper indicates that the Argentine protest was rejected by the Paraguayan Embassy in Buenos Aires.

It appears that the issue is being discussed at the highest level of the two governments. Luis Gonzalez Arias, the Paraguayan ambassador in Buenos Aires, is currently in Asuncion. He has already met with Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro, who is acting foreign minister during Augusto Saldivar's trip to the United States, where the latter is attending the UN General Assembly session.

Meanwhile, Argentine Ambassador to Paraguay Raul Quijano has been recalled his country. He left for Buenos Aires yesterday and is now meeting with the appropriate officials.

MOPOCO REPORTS ARREST OF TWO LEADERS, HARASSMENT

PY040250 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0056 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Asuncion, 3 Oct (EFE) -- The Colorado Popular Movement [Mopoco], which is a dissident faction of the ruling Colorado Party, today reported that two of its coordinating board members, Sandino Gill Oporto and Antonio Gonzalez Prieto, have been arrested According to the Mopoco report broadcast by a local radio station, the two politicians were arrested last night as they were leaving the residence of another member of the Mopoco coordinating board, Alejandro Stumps.

The Mopoco, whose leaders returned to Paraguay in December last year after 25 years of exile, today reported to the news media that it is being subjected to a "campaign of police harassment." According to their report, the members of the Mopoco "are permanently followed by police vehicles" and "have to endure strict police surveillance of their residences, offices, and any other place they visit." The group also reported that the police forbid Mopoco members from holding meetings of more than three persons at a time and that they must report daily on their activities. The same communique states that "it will not be intimidated by this absurd and arbitrary harassment."

COMMUNISTS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR TUPAC AMARUS

PY041407 Lima Cadena America Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Jorge del Prado, top leader of the Peruvian Communist Party [PCP], has expressed the PCP's tacit support for the Tupac Amaru movement. He said that no one can criticize the manner in which the Tupac Amaru movement publicizes its ideas and actions.

Del Prado granted a press conference during which he announced his support for the candidacy of Alfonso Barrantes [Lima mayor] for president of the Republic.

[Begin recording] [Del Prado] We feel that those actions cannot be taken as attacks but as political actions, because they are aimed at beginning a propaganda campaign. In this manner, the Tupac Amaru movement is making public its repudiation of the economy policy implemented by the current regime. It is trying to say that President Belaunde had gone to the United States not to fight, not to struggle for [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Do you agree with the actions carried out by that terrorist group?

[Del Prado] I believe that these actions are rather unavoidable. The Peruvian people must (?repudiate) the economic policy imposed by the U.S. State Department on our country and on other Latin American countries. And there are certain sectors that cannot wait any longer and would rather begin this type of action. [end recording]

STRIKERS OCCUPY PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

PY041315 Paris AFP in Spanish 0315 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Lima, 4 Oct (AFP) -- Approximately 50 Agriculture Ministry workers, who have been on strike for 2 weeks, today occupied the office of Peruvian Prime Minister Sandro Mariategui in downtown Lima.

The occupation took place after 2,000 strikers staged a march [words indistinct] (?downtown sector) of the city. [Words indistinct], 25,000 workers of the sector have joined the strike demanding salary increases, and that dismissed workers be reinstated.

A spokesman for the strikers said that Agriculture Minister Juan Carlos Hurtado has told them that the solution to the conflict depends on a political decision by the prime minister.

ARMY COMMANDER DEPARTS FOR PANAMA 4 Oct

PY041532 Paris AFP in Spanish 1321 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Lima, 4 Oct (AFP) -- Army Commander in Chief General Julian Julia Freire traveled today to Panama for a 3-day official visit. He has been invited by his Panamanian counterpart.

The commander of the Peruvian Army is traveling in the company of his wife, an entourage of high-ranking Army officers, and Panamanian Ambassador to Peru Bertran Sherrit.

Ambassador Sherrit stated that the visit is being carried out within the framework of the traditional military friendship, and of the cordial relations that the two countries maintain. General Julia Freire made no statement to the press.

During his stay in Panama, the Peruvian military commander will carry out an extensive program that includes visits to military schools and bases.

NAVY MINISTER CHARGES MEDIA INCITING TERRORISTS

PY050111 Paris AFP in Spanish 1937 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Lima, 4 Oct (AFP) -- Navy Minister Vice Admiral Jorge Dubois Gervasi last night charged some news media with spurring terrorism by inciting it to attack not only Navy officers but also their relatives. At the same time, a group of engineers blamed the prevailing violence for preventing the cultivation of 4,326,000 hectares of land in Ayacucho, 575 km southeast of Lima.

After participating in a ceremony, Vice Adm Dubois Gervasi told the press that some news media (whose names he failed to mention) are disclosing more information than necessary by stating that the Marines are carrying out a number of abuses and massacres in Ayacucho, the focal point of the seditious actions that the Shining Path terrorist organization started 4 years ago. Those news media, Vice Adm Dubois Gervasi stated, are supplying names, addresses, and pictures of high-ranking Navy officers, including the names of their spouses and children, thus inciting terrorists to attack not only the Navy officers but also their relatives.

On the other hand, the dean of the engineering school in Ayacucho, Walter Alejos Calderon, has stated that only 74,000 hectares of land open to cultivation are being farmed, which only worsens the poverty of the people living in Ayacucho. Alejos Calderon, who is also the president of the organizing committee of the Ayacucho 21st Century Forum, which is to be held soon, said that the forum will discuss development programs for Ayacucho Department, programs which have been drafted by the political parties because of the elections in 1985.

Concerning the killing of 12, and not 13 as was reported yesterday peasants in the town of Hualla, Victor Fajardo Province, Ayacucho Department, court officials have stated that the people slain were merchants who every Saturday traveled to Huallan to market essential products.

The merchants, who came from Carmen Alto district, near the town of Hualla, were halted last week by a campesino vigilante group, which is a paramilitary organiztion and which for reasons being investigated killed the merchants with machetes and knives and then seized all their goods. After a thorough search, the relatives of the merchants discovered their bodies last Saturday in two abandoned houses in Hualla.

SECURITY FORECES RESIDENTS CAPTURE 67 TERRORISTS

PY031311 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Fifty terrorists who were constantly assaulting the city of Ayacucho have been captured by the security forces with the help of local residents. Seventeen other terrorists were captured in the Santa Rosa locality when they were planning an attack in the area.

CLASH BETWEEN SECURITY FORCES IN LIMA INVESTIGATED

PY021357 LIma Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] The Public Relations Office of the Interior Ministry has issued the following official communique:

In connection with the incident that occurred along Giron Lampa Avenue [in downtown Lima] on Saturday, 29 September, between two police institutions [the Republican Guard (GR) and Civil Guard], it is made public that the GR general director has reported the following to the interior minister:

1. The GR personnel who participated in the incident along Giron Lampa Avenue on Saturday, 29 September, are under arrest at their respective units.

2. The investigative commissions composed of commissioned and noncommissioned officers were today summoned to complete their investigation of the incident within 24 hours and to propose pertinent measures. Issued by the Public Relations Office of the Interior Ministry in LIma on 1 October 1984.

TERRORISTS DIE IN CLASH; COMMON GRAVES FOUND

PY040247 Paris AFP in Spanish 2331 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Ayacucho, 3 Oct (AFP) -- Local police sources reported today that 15 extremists, allegedly belonging to the Maoist group Shining Path, have died in a clash with the forces of order in Lircay, Huancavelica Department. The clash took place in the mountains which are near the town of Lircay, capital of Angaraes Province, one of the 11 provinces which have been placed under military control in the southeastern Andean region, in order to curb the subversive activities of the Shining Path.

Meanwhile in Hualla, Victor Fajardo Province, southern Ayacucho Department, local residents found 13 bodies buried in a common grave. The manner in which these people died is unknown. A judge has asked the military detachment headquartered in Huancapi, capital of Victor Fajardo Province, to help move the bodies.

In Ayacucho, 575 km southeast of Lima, a court has sentenced to 3 months of imprisonment, suspended, journalist Luis Morales, correspondent of EL DIARIO, a left-wing Lima morning daily, who was charged with slandering Colonel Armando Melendez, commander of the local Civil Guard detachment. Morales will also have to pay Col Melendez 200,000 soles ($50) by way of compensation.

BRIEFS

NEW LIMA NEWSPAPER -- A new newspaper called EL POPULAR was issued today in Lima. Its director is Guillermo (Sondaik) and it presumably has the capability to print color pictures. This paper now joins the dozens of newspapers published in Lima. [Text] [Lima Cadena America Television in Spanish 0430 GMT 18 Sep 84 PY]

HERCULES REBUILDING PROGRAM -- The second country in Latin America, after Argentina, Peru is now capable of rebuilding turbojet Hercules cargo planes capable of transporting a 20-ton payload or 92 men in full gear. The cost of the repair work for one plane is $300,000 against $1.2 million if the plane has to be sent to the United States for the same kind of repair work. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 2206 GMT 12 Sep 84 PY]

NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR -- Yesterday President Fernando Belaude Terry received the credentials of Mauricio Cuadra Schultz, new Nicaraguan ambassador to Peru. [Text] [Lima Diplomatic Service in Spanish 0534 GMT 22 Sep 84 PY]

AMBASSADOR TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA -- Yesterday Peruvian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Carmen Aguilar Ayanz, presented her credentials to the head of that nation. [Text] [Lima Diplomatic Service in Spanish 0534 GMT 22 Sep 84 PY]

NAVY COMMANDER IN CHIEF TO VISIT PRC, U.S.

PY041734 Montevideo Radio Carve Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Vice Admiral Rodolfo Invidio, Navy commander in chief, will leave on a trip to tne PRC and the United States on 4 October. Indivio will be present at the ceremonies of the PRC anniversary festivities. In the United States, he will meet with high Navy officials of our [as heard] country. His trip will last 23 days; meanwhile, Rear Admiral Hugo de Barros will be in charge of the Navy General Command office.

COLORADO'S PACHECO VOWS TO CONTINUE 'STRUGGLE'

PY041625 Montevideo Domestic Service in Spanish 2315 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Presidential candidate and leader of Colorado Party and Batllist faction Jorge Pacheco Areco's, in speech Montevideo -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Citizens, fellow party members; friends; foreigners who contribute to the country's progress, champions of democracy and the state of law; patriots who love liberal and republican institutions and repudiate the regimes which throughout the world seek to internationalize ideas and practices of aggression:

For reasons beyond my control, for a long time I have not been able to resume my direct contact with you until today. But today, Uruguayan men and women, I am with you again to tell you, as I have done in the past at dramatic times in national history, that I have come to commit myself to an unwavering and unrelenting struggle to defend and strengthen the democratic institutions against totalitarianism, demogoguery, fear, intolerance, and violence.

Citizens, we are not exactly living in a world where peace prevails, where [words indistinct] we represent a strategic geographical point, a country located in the southern cone, and the values of our civilization. The country needs and the people demand democracy and peace, work and justice, and that ideal of untouchable sovereignty, freedom of lifestyle, and liberty. During my administration I combated subversion, the guerrillas of foreign origin who acted with totalitarian support. There was a foreign hand which promoted homicidal and socially destructive methods. My administration, democratically and legally structured, acted the way it had to.

In conclusion, fellow countrymen, I repeat before you that I am not motivated in this struggle which we share by personal aspiration. Friends and foes alike are fully aware that if I wanted to enjoy comfort now, and along with it the benevolence and even perhaps the applause of those who fight me, all I had to do was to announce my withdrawal from political life. I have not done so and I will not do so, because I have not learned the enjoyment of comfort, the ease of surrender, from my forefathers, the [words indistinct] great men of my party, the Colorado Party, which I have learned from its history. The party's founder faced his greatest and toughest fights after, and not before, he became the president of the Republic. From that time and until this very day, all the Colorados who held such a high post left it only to return to the struggle, side by side with the companions who shared their ideals, unwaveringly but without arrogance, to the limit of their physical strength that [words indistinct]. I will not be the one to break such a worthy tradition. I will fulfill my duty and continue to put all my enthusiasm and ability at the service of our cause for liberty and justice.

SEPULVEDA, BUSINESS GROUP TO VISIT CHINA

FL042036 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1845 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Ambassador to China Eugenio Anguiano Roch has announced that Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor will make an official visit to China beginning 22 October. Before returning to Beijing, the diplomat said the visit would allow for closer bilateral ties between the two peoples and an increase in trade, which currently amounts to $1 billion [time period not specified] He pointed out that Mexico and China are seeking new fields for joint investment. Chinese Finance Minister Wang Bingqian and National Finance Bank, Inc (Nafinsa) Director Gustavo Petriccioli met the day before yesterday to discuss joint investment.

Interviewed at the Mexico City airport, Anguiano Roch said the trade balance between the two nations favors Mexico because it sells China $80 million worth of chemicals, synthetic fibers, polyvinyl, and copper and zinc concentrate, in addition to 200,000 black and white television picture tubes, which will soon be delivered to Beijing. He said that to even the trade balance somewhat, the National Company for Basic Commodities (Conasupo) would buy 25 million tons of rice from China at a very low price, as well as 1 million pesos worth of handicrafts.

He also said that on 28 October, a Mexican delegation of representatives of 50 industries and businessmen belonging to the Mexican Business Council for International Affairs (CEMAI), would visit Beijing to set up new joint investments with their Chinese counterparts. Finally, Anguiano Roch said population growth in China has been reduced to 1.2 percent. There are 1.08 billion Chinese, which means that one of every four people on earth is Chinese.

$125-MILLION TRADE DEAL WITH GDR ANNOUNCED

FL050100 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1735 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Manuel Armendariz Etchegaray, president of the Mexican Institute of Foreign Trade (IMCE), has said that Mexico and the GDR will agtee on a $125-million commercial exchange deal over the next 2 years. Announcing the results of a recent Mexican trade mission to the GDR, Werner Polze, director general of the German Foreign Trade Bank, said Mexico's foreign debt was not an obstacle to trade between the two countries. At those meetings, Hans Joachim Lemnitzep, president of the GDR Chamber of Foreign Commerce, said the protocol for the 1984-86 trade agreement and financial agreements between Mexico and that nation laid the foundations for the promotion of commercial relations.

The IMCE pointed out that next November there will be an exhibition in Mexico City at which countries belonging to CEMA will show their export products. At this event, Mexican businessmen will be able to establish contacts with individuals in charge of purchasing foreign products from the member nations.

The East German Chamber of Foreign Commerce also invited the Mexican businessmen to participate in the Leipzig International Fair to be held next February in the GDR.

SENATOR SAYS CIA DESTABILIZATION ATTEMPTS FUTILE

PA042233 Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 1 Oct 84 pp 1, 11

[Text] According to Hugo B. Margain, president of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, the CIA is wasting its time if it is trying to disseminate negative information about Mexico or seeking to destabilize our country, because we have overcome the most severe stage of the crisis and our social structures have proven to be both solid and resistant.

He regards as very difficult any attempt at destabilization by the U.S. intelligence agency, especially since our country has begun stabilizing its finances and its economy and because there is intense vigilance on the part of the United Nations, the OAS, and various other international organizations. All these organizations agree that we have overcome the worst of the crisis in a truly exemplary fashion, "and we Mexicans adopted a firm stance that no one had expected," Margain said when interviewed yesterday before a tribute to Generalissimo Jose Maria Morelos y Pavon in Ciudadela.

The former Mexican ambassador to the United States was commenting on a CIA investigator who chose to resign rather than accept the recommendation of his superiors, who wanted him to include various negative fabrications about our country in a report he was preparing. Margain recalled that about a year ago a report was drafted on Mexico indicating that the situation was very difficult as a result of the crisis. True, our problems were very difficult at the time. "However, our country's social and political structures responded in an extraordinary manner, unexpected by many pessimists. It turns out that our social structure demonstrated that it could hold. Thus, the crisis entered only the economic area," he continued. According to Margain, the economic problem is being resolved accurately and satisfactorily. Although Mexico was distrusted abroad, after seeing that our structures had admirably withstood the situation, the opposite phenomenon is now taking place, and our country, which has experienced a serious crisis but has not been destabilized, is now being accepted and applauded.

As for the problem involving the CIA investigator, Margain said he was not familiar with the details. However, he warned that the CIA "is wasting its time, because we are under the strict surveillance of the United Nations, the OAS, and the other regional institutions." In his view, our best response to the United States and the rest of the world is the fact that during the crisis there were no upheavals and our social peace has been bolstered. Regarding Ambassador John Gavin's verbal interference in Mexico's domestic affairs, Margain responded: "I never did that while serving as an ambassador. It is unadvisable."

SALVADORAN GROUP SAYS U.S. AVOIDING SOLUTION

FL042336 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2102 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 4 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- U.S. pressure to veto the revised peace document for Central America has as its objective to avoid a peaceful and fair solution in the region. The situation there can degenerate into an armed conflict. Representatives in Mexico of the Committee of Relatives of Political Prisoners and Disappeared Persons in El Salvador have made this statement. They added that the U.S. Government is awaiting an opportune moment to invade the nations of Central America, whose citizens are now demanding their rights.

UNOMASUNO VIEWS REAGAN ECONOMIC PROMISES

PA040230 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 26 Sep 84 p 8

[Editorial: "Reagan's Promises"]

[Text] This is not the first time that U.S. President Ronald Reagan has promised the international community he will do something to lessen existing tension in the Western financial system. He did so once at the summit meeting of the seven big powers in mid-year in London, and now he is repeating it at the IMF and World Bank meeting. After what he had promised, the Cartagena group (an informal club of Latin American debtors) held a meeting in which it recognized its financial obligations and at the same time asked for better repayment terms, conditions, and interest rates. The answer by the main U.S. banks to the meeting was to increase interest rates for the fourth time this year by 0.5 percent.

Since many Third World countries' analysts and politicians complained (including some from Europe), Reagan promised to lower the government's expenditures so that interest rates will not rise. By doing this he admits that the behavior of big financial corporations is determined by White House economic policy, which contradicts what he said earlier this year. The fact is that he is not saying anything he has not said before. The 198[illegible] budget calls for very high expenditures, which could be cut by reducing the amounts allotted for health, education, services, and other social needs. Only with such cuts and a tax increase can he bring down the nation's deficit. President Reagan is taking his reelection for granted. Arguing in favor of what he has promised, he says that interest rates have dropped. Morgan Guaranty Trust has lowered its rate by .25 percent. Since banks have not followed suit, the difference is insignificant and does not contribute to improving the balance of payments of the debtor countries. Despite the fact that experience confirms that things don't always turn out better than in the past when conducted along the line of economic liberalism, Reagan's advice to developing countries in this respect is unnecessary. Anyway, he will start having problems of his own in 1985 in the domestic and international sphere when he cannot comply with what he has promised this year.

PAPER CRITICIZES GAVIN'S POLITICAL MANEUVERINGS

PA042307 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 1 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Carlos Moncada: "Gavin Now Poses With the Revolutionary Family" -- capitalized passages published in italics]

[Excerpts] Although one would like to avoid the subject of the deterioration of the official party and the existing political system, sometimes there are such clear signs of it that it is not possible to overlook them. Suddenly, those men who for historical reasons should feel obliged to the party attack it flagrantly and ridicule it, undermining the prestige of their leaders and, as a result, destroying the public trust that the political organization anxiously pursues. On 20 September, the brothers Francisco and Mayo Obregon visited Ambassador John Gavin in his offices in Mexico City. The three posed smiling for a photograph that was published on the front page of a capital city newspaper which on several occasions has defended Gavin and on the inside pages of other newspapers of Mexico City, Hermosillo, and Sonora, where the Obregon brothers, sons of known. No reports accompanied the photograph, which was in itself news. Three weeks after Gavin's third meeting with clergymen and National Action Party [PAN] leaders in Sonora, and only a few hours after his statements had been declared INAPPROPRIATE by no less than national Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI] leader Adolfo Lugo Verduzco, the Obregon brothers visited the ambassador and agreed to pose with him.

The dissemination given to the photograph suggests that either newspaper space was bought or strings were pulled, or both, and with reason, as this is authentic evidence of a great political success by the ambassador. Flanked by the Obregon brothers, sons of the revolutionary general, as the caption under the photograph stresses, Gavin is telling his critics: SEE, NOT ONLY DO I HOBNOB WITH THE RIGHT-WING LEADERS, I ALSO DO SO WITH THE REVOLUTIONARIES.

Since the Obregon brothers can in no way be regarded as either newcomers to the field of politics or the victims of a trick, we think that their cooperation with the Yankee embassy is merely the result of the weakness of the PRI members' convictions, which the PRI itself has failed to strengthen. It is also possible that the photograph does not prove that Gavin hobnobs with Mexican revolutionaries, but merely that those posing with him are not revolutionaries at all.

With the profound divisions that exist in the REVOLUTIONARY FAMILY, what solid front can oppose the gringos' political interventionism?

COSTA RICA

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER REFUTES ORTEGA'S CHARGES

PA041607 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Costa Rica will make known its concern over Daniel Ortega's statements at the United Nations to the Contadora Group. Through the prevention and verification commission, the Costa Rican Government will make known to the four Contadora foreign ministers its concern over Commander Daniel Ortega's statements at the UN General Assembly session. Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Urbina said that although the Contadora Group has urged governments not to make statements that could increase tension, Commander Ortega did so at the United Nations. Ortega's charges that there are in Costa Rica many U.S. mercenaries ready to attack Nicaragua on 15 October are groundless, Deputy Foreign Minister Urbina said.

According to Urbina, a lack of communications with Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Leon Talavera has prevented the scheduling of a meeting of the joint border supervision and prevention commission. He said that on Monge's firm orders, he is dutybound to state that Costa Rica is willing to receive anyone from the Contadora Group who wishes to inspect the border region. He added that such individual or individuals can inspect all locations where, according to Commander Ortega, men are assembling. Such an inspection will show that the charges against the Costa Rican Government are groundless.

GROUP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR BOMBING BANK

PA041708 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] A leftist group that planted a bomb in the Bank of Costa Rica in Tibas has asked for the release of four prisoners. The Central American People's Revolutionary Army [Ejercito Revolucionario Centroamericano del Pueblo] warned that as a last resort it will kidnap a high-ranking Costa Rican official. Yesterday morning, for the second time, spokesman for the Central American People's Revolutionary Army, who identified himself as Lenin, made serious threats about what would happen if Costa Rica does not release four prisoners. The alleged leftist did not give the names of the four persons whose release is being sought and said that his group will make a formal request in this regard to the appropriate authorities. The individual said that the second bomb that they will plant will cause the death of 15 to 20 people.

The group that claimed responsibility for the bomb in the Bank of Costa Rica in Tibas threatened that as a final resort to obtain the release of the alleged prisoners, it will kidnap a high-ranking Costa Rican Government official. It also said that the first terrorist attack was intended to teach the Costa Rican Government a lesson so that it will not act irresponsibly with regard to the legal situation of its companeros who are in jail. The group expressed solidarity with The Family [Costa Rican terrorist group], Basque Fatherland and Liberty [ETA], and the Sandinist regime, and said that it is closely linked to Cuba. It also pointed out that it is a cell of the Revolutionary Workers Party and maintains an alliance with all the Latin American revolutionary groups.

EL SALVADOR

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PA041536 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Foreign Minister Jorge Eduardo Tenorio interviewed by YSKL reporter Raul Beltran on 3 October in San Salvador -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Beltran] International news reports received over the past 24 hours have revealed that Washington, Honduras, Costa Rica, and El Salvador, especially the three Central American countries, are planning to form a bloc in the region to obstruct the signing of the Contadora Group Document. In addition to boycotting the document, the bloc would demand the Nicaraguan Government's full compliance with the Contadora Group Document. We would like to know what the Salvadoran Government, especially the Foreign Ministry, has to say about these international press reports.

[Tenorio] Dear Raul, this is not really new information. I would like to tell the people that on 7 September this year, during the seventh consultative meeting of the Contadora Group and Central American foreign ministers in Panama, we agreed to establish a deadline, which was set for 15 October, to present observations, suggestions, statements, or proposals regarding the revised draft of the Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America, which is what we call the most recent version. The Contadora Group foreign ministers presented the document to the Central American foreign ministers. With this deadline in mind, the Central American foreign ministries, specifically the ones you mentioned, will closely examine the document. We are studying it because we believe that there are several points, mostly of a mechanical or other nature, that are not fully in keeping with the juridical guidelines in our countries or with each country's internal security requirements. In the specific case of El Salvador, I have told the news media that we must study and determine how the document agrees with our political Constitution, which establishes a series of conditions that must be met before an international treaty can be enforced. The document is really an international treaty, a draft treaty for peace and cooperation in Central America.

[Beltran] Doctor, it is said that Nicaragua's decision to accept the Contadora Document without modifications has unsettled U.S. foreign policy and that the purpose of the urgent trip to Guatemala last week and this one to Honduras is to strengthen the U.S. position within the Contadora Group and against that of the Nicaraguan Government.

[Tenorio] Really, this is a subjective opinion. We are not going to Honduras to discuss the Contadora Document exclusively. We will discuss a series of topics related to our border delimitation, which deserves our highest respect; our bilateral trade relations; our overall viewpoint on the international situation; and other topics. I believe that we are dealing with a subjective interpretation of events that does not fully reflect the truth. As for your question about whether the Nicaraguan position has unsettled the U.S. State Department, we will not comment on this because we are a sovereign nation and the United States is also a sovereign state. We have our own foreign policy and they also have their own foreign policy.

I might use this opportunity to reiterate something: President Duarte has consistently told the world, and I have also done so as spokesman for the Salvadoran Government, that we advocate an overall, simultaneous, egalitarian, and multilateral agreement through the Contadora Group.

We believe that if we do not reach a simultaneous agreement, there can be no real guarantees for peace in the Central American region. By simultaneous, we mean that all the agreements must be enforced at the same time, including the 21 points of the Contadora Group's Document of Objectives.

[Beltran] When you say that the Central American nations are soverign, independent, and free and that they advocate the self-determination of peoples, you imply that there is a problem with Nicaragua. Before the Sandinist victory, they had promised to have a government which allowed ideological pluralism and free elections. It is understood that there are various opposition groups that feel that the pluralism promised in a document sent to the OAS in nonexistent. How will El Salvador handle this matter and does it support the political groups opposing the Sandinist regime in Nicaragua?

[Tenorio] The Nicaraguan opposition groups are not the only ones to say this. Recently former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez stated in Venezuela that the Socialist International, of which he is a top leader, would not support the Sandinist process if it moves away from the three main pillars of the Sandinist people's revolution. The first of these three main pillars is political pluralism, which we believe is a promise the Sandinist revolution is not keeping. We are not the only ones to say this. Everyone is aware of this. They also said that they would have a mixed economy and now this is being questioned, and lastly, they said that they would be nonaligned. This means that they would be a country that would remain equidistant from the world powers. We believe that the international public also doubts this. Regarding this, democratic forces tend to reject the Sandinist process which, unfortunately, is heading toward totalitarianism and represents a loss in the great effort made by the noble Nicaraguan people.

COPREFA COMMUNIQUES ON HELICOPTER CRASH

Crash Due to Mechanical Problems

PA042145 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2130 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Armed Forces Press Committee [Coprefa] communique issued in San Salvador on 3 October]

[Text] A Salvador Air Force helicopter crashed today at noon in Chalatenango Department, 3 km south of the departmental capital as a result of mechanical problems. The craft was conducting an administrative mission in the area and suffered some damage on impact. An officer, two cadets, and five soldiers who were injured in the accident were immediately taken to San Salvador's military hospital.

Children Injured in Crash

PA042148 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2130 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Armed Forces Press Committee [Coprefa] communique -- date and place not given]

[Text] Last-minute reports from Chalatenango indicate that there were children on board the Salvadoran Air Force helicopter that crashed at noon today. The children were part of a second group of children rescued by the Atlacatl Battalion 2 days ago in Chalatenango Department. They were taken to San Salvador's military hospital where they are being treated for minor injuries.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS RECENT OPERATIONS

PA041802 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Here is military information from the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front. In San Vicente, our revolutionary army has hit enemy troops, seizing arms and taking one prisoner.

On 1 October, Duarte's puppet army launched an operation against our positions on the slopes of Chichontepec Volcano and La Campana Hill in San Vicente's eastern area. We seriously wounded a member of the 5th Infantry Brigade at the Chichontepec Volcano during the afternoon.

At 1700, our forces attacked the puppet army at El Filo, in San Vicente Department's eastern area. This attack was against troops of the so-called Bracamonte Battalion, which bears the name of His Excellency Salvadoran President Thomas Pickering. [as heard] We seriously wounded six members of this battalion, which bears the name of the virtual president of El Salvador. This has been confirmed by our revolutionary companeros, whom we greet in the name of the revolution.

On 2 October at the Chichontepec Volcano, we again defeated troops of the Yalpiza 5th Infantry Brigade. Our guerrillas intercepted these troops and succeeded in destroying one section of this brigade. The enemy's casualties consist of eight soldiers and one lieutenant killed, nine soldiers wounded, and one soldier taken prisoner. We inflicted a total of 18 casualties on the enemy during this action in San Vicente Department. This includes dead, wounded, and prisoners, including an officer of the puppet regime. In addition, we recovered the following U.S.-made weapons: 1 M-60 machine gun and 17 ammunition belts for it, 2 M-16 rifles, 1 60-mm mortar base, 2 TRC-77 radio sets, 1 60-mm mortar bipod, two 90-mm grenades, 16 backpacks, and other war supplies. The enemy forces fled in disarray thus showing their low moral in combat.

Here is a report from the Santa Ana Department. At 0600 on 3 October, Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade guerrillas attacked the toll booth in Santa Ana on the highway to San Salvador. During this attack, we inflicted two casualties on the army of the wealthy.

It has also been reported that our forces ambushed a truck carrying Santa Ana 2d Infantry Brigade troops. One RPF-2 round hit the vehicle, forcing it to stop. Immediately afterward, we opened heavy rifle fire on the troops in the army of the wealthy, inflicting several casualties.

GUATEMALA

ARMY DENIES REQUESTING REMOVAL OF MINISTERS

PA042254 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] The government today denied that Army commanders had asked for the removal of three ministers. The rumor began yesterday when the head of state, General Oscar Mejia Victores, met with the council of military commanders. After the meeting, it was rumored that the commanders had requested the dismissal of Foreign Minister Fernando Sandoval, and Finance Minister Leonardo Figuero Villate, supposedly because military circles are unhappy with the violence and taxes in the country.

Colonel Hector Rosales Salaverria, Army public relations chief, said today that it is false that the military commanders had asked the head of state to dismiss three ministers, as has been rumored.

[Begin Rosales Salaverria recording] It is totally false that the council of commanders has made any type of request to the head of state. I categorically deny this as a groundless rumor. [end recording]

HONDURAS

SUAZO PRESENTS GIFT TO EL SALVADOR'S DUARTE

PA041835 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Following the press conference held by the Salvadoran president, President Suazo gave the distinguished visitor a gift. He said:

[Begin Suazo recording -- in progress] ...Following this press conference held by His Excellency Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte, to thank him for coming to Honduras and my hometown on this memorable occasion.

[Words indistinct] I am deeply grateful to each and every one of you for being here and to you, Mr President, I would like to present this gift on the day of our hero Francisco Morazan and the day of Honduran soldiers -- a family memento from your brothers, who are struggling with you to preserve and strengthen democracy in El Salvador and Honduras. I also send regards to those in (?Guatemala) and Costa Rica.

I would also like to take this opportunity to congratulate General Eugenio Vides Casanova, top leader of the Salvadoran Armed Forces, who is a great citizen and professional and who is [words indistinct] his comrades in arms to strengthen democracy in El Salvador and [words indistinct]. [end recording]

SALVADORAN FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

PA042159 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Milton Mateo report on press conference held by Salvadoran Foreign Minister Eduardo Tenorio in La Paz on 3 October; questioners not identified]

[Text] Salvadoran Foreign Minister Eduardo Tenorio made statements yesterday at the end of a meeting between the presidents of El Salvador and Honduras in the city of La Paz, at the home of Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova. Dr Tenorio spoke at length on the contents of the La Paz Document and on the efforts that are being made by both Honduras and El Salvador to resolve their problems, particularly the border dispute and the issue of the repatriation of Salvadoran refugees. Here are remarks:

[Begin recording] [Tenorio] First of all, an initial conclusion reached is that direct contact between peoples, through their rulers, is always vital. From that viewpoint, it is very positive for the presidents of Honduras and El Salvador to have had such a direct, open, and fraternal dialogue, one that was even held without a set agenda, because the actual agenda was formulated at the beginning of the meeting.

Second, at times the public has real misconceptions that are completely unfounded. We are brother peoples that have been separated by circumstances, but at the most difficult times in history, and at times my statements to this effect are misinterpreted, so I am glad to have this opportunity today to clarify that in the most difficult times in our common history, we have been united. Our two peoples have been so closely linked that even our accents are very similar. Sincerely, I have never felt like a stranger in Honduras, and I do not believe that any Honduran has ever felt like a stranger in my home, where I have had the pleasure of receiving them as what they are: our brothers.

Moreover, I believe this visit was significant from this viewpoint. We are presently experiencing a period of difficulty for all the Central American peoples, and we have other points in common to be defended. We have two relatively efficient democracies, but they need to be strengthened. Moreover, we have to further enhance economic cooperation between our two countries to improve our peoples' standard of living. In addition, we have never hidden our gratitude toward the brother Honduran people for the welcome and cooperation that they have extended to us with regard to the refugees, and in other areas as well. We have always been satisfied with and grateful for that cooperation, and it is on these occasions that the two presidents have the opportunity to express these general sentiments and to strengthen those ties to which I referred.

From every viewpoint, this diplomacy of direct contact is vital for the Central American peoples.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, is there a possibility that Honduras and El Salvador will reach an agreement on delimitation of the border and the repatriation of refugees in the short term?

[Tenorio] Well, we say in the short term because these two problems are affecting the two countries. It is very difficult to make predictions, but since a treaty, a convention, exists, what we can do while adhering to the letter of that treaty is to speed up, within the Joint Boundaries Commission, a resolution on those points on which there is no disagreement or on which the disagreement could be easily resolved. On issues on which there is a discrepancy, we could also show goodwill by eliminating the discrepancy. We think that peace is much more important than any discrepancy of that type, and we believe that you are right: These discrepancies are affecting the relationship between our peoples to some degree and are probably keeping us from having closer relations in other fields. The important thing is to keep an open mind to properly interpret the feelings of other brother peoples who are esteemed and beloved.

Now, the technical aspect is to be handled within the commission. The important thing is for good judgment to prevail on both sides within the commission and for there to be a political commitment on the part of the heads of state. That is the purpose of this meeting, for a political commitment to be transmitted to the members of the commission. Obviously, there exist excellent, friendly relations between the two presidents. This helps greatly to smooth out problems.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, to what extent does the Nicaraguan position affect the Contadora peace process?

[Tenorio] That is a very delicate matter. However, the Nicaraguan situation obviously has an adverse effect. We are experiencing an internal conflict in which our subversives are encouraged with weapons supplied through illegal arms traffic by, unfortunately, the Army of the sister Republic of Honduras. [as heard] In this regard... [interrupted by reporter]

[Question] Honduras?

[Tenorio] Pardon me, pardon me, I mean Nicaragua. Pardon me, and allow me to clarify that. In this regard, we feel that the Marxist presence does affect the process.

[Question] Sir, don't you believe that El Salvador's position regarding a political commitment, a practical approach, is contradictory when the Salvadoran Government itself is preparing for [word indistinct]?

[Tenorio] I have always advocated direct negotiations. I have said so in El Salvador. They even represent a possible savings, because it is very costly for two brother peoples who do not have extensive resources [to maintain a commission]. It is much better for things to be resolved through direct negotiations. It is not easy for the two commissions to reach an agreement, because there are a multitude of minor technical issues involved.

[Question] You maintain that Nicaragua is exercising some amount of pressure that works against achieving peace in the region, because of the presence and Marxist influence of the Sandinist leaders. Does this mean that the Nicaraguan Marxists have to be eliminated for peace to be attained in the region?

[Tenorio] No, it means that Nicaragua must return to a state of pluralism, which was one of the cornerstones of the Sandinist people's revolution. If you recall, the revolution had three basic tenets: political pluralism, a mixed economy, and nonalignment. To the extent that Nicaragua moves away from any of these three premises that were the basic postulates of the Sandinist people's revolution, it will become a totalitarian state. I said some months ago that I do not believe in the process of forming satellites [satelizacion]. Unfortunately, that process is a kind of disease that constantly worsens. We still have hopes that in the elections to be held soon in Nicaragua the participation of democratic forces will be permitted and, above all, that there will be a free electoral process in which the various forces will be able to express themselves freely and extensively, thus allowing the Nicaraguan people to choose their own path. Until that happens, we will be faced with a de facto government in which only the executive branch has power. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

D. ORTEGA CALLS ON U.S. TO BE 'PRUDENT'

PA040029 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Mankind must urge the U.S. rulers to think carefully and be prudent, said Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, in his speech to the UN General Assembly in New York.

If peace is not secured, and war, with it the possibility of an eventual U.S. military intervention, remains, the Nicaraguan people will struggle to the end to achieve peace and defeat the invaders or die should the imperialist aggression make this necessary, the revolutionary leader said.

The FSLN's presidential candidate said that some of the actions planned by the United States include renewing the mining of ports and air attacks and the seizing of towns. Commander Ortega said that the military offensive is ready to be launched on 15 October of this year, and for this reason the mercenary forces of the CIA and the Pentagon are concentrated in Honduran and Costa Rican territories near the borders with Nicaragua.

Commander Ortega concluded by urging the Central American governments and the United States to speak clearly and definitely on the Contadora Document, just as Nicaragua did on 21 September. The coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta urged the United States to state its position for or against Contadora's peace and cooperation document. In his speech yesterday Ortega said that the world has the right to know if the United States is ready to live in peace with the Central American peoples or if it will insist on imposing war on them. This is what Commander Daniel Ortega said at the 39th UN General Assembly session in New York.

[Begin Ortega recording] For the sake of peace and our people's happiness, we would like to appeal to the U.S. rulers to think carefully about the great responsibility they have at this moment, to abandon the path of war, and to join us in the search for peace. Thus we will be able to begin a new era in the relations between our countries and serve the interests of our people, including the true interests of the U.S. people.

The world has the right to know if the United States is prepared to live in peace with Central American peoples or if it will insist on imposing war on them. The world has the right to demand that the current U.S. rulers give a clear and precise answer to a very specific question: Do they favor the Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America presented by Contadora to all the Central American governments on 7 September? Are they for or against peace? [end recording]

Commander Ortega stated that the Nicaraguan people and government want peace and to find a negotiated solution to the grave Central American crisis.

[Begin Ortega recording] At this 39th regular session, in October 1984, the Nicaraguan people want to put on record that they want peace and to defend liberty, justice, and democracy. If peace is not secured, and war, and with it the possibility of an eventual U.S. military intervention, remains, let the world know that the Nicaraguan people, barefoot, poor, and with empty stomachs, will struggle to the end to achieve peace and defeat the invaders or die should the U.S. aggression make this necessary. We have the morale that allowed the European people to resist and fight the fascist machinery 40 years ago. We are sure that our sacrifices will not be in vain. The 3 million people who live in Nicaragua may be annihilated, but our example will triumph and will be imitated by other people of the world, including the U.S. people.

The Nicaraguan people want peace, but they are also prepared to continue defending their independence, their liberty, their self-determination, and their democracy.

We know that the U.S. rulers are the victims of their own history of interventions and aggressions. There is no corner of the world that has not suffered in one way or another the effects of this policy. Mankind must urge the U.S. rulers to think carefully and to be prudent. [end recording]

D. ORTEGA MEETS U.S. OFFICIALS IN NEW YORK

PA041541 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the government junta, held a 1 and 1/2-hour meeting yesterday with Langhorne Motley, assistant secretary for Inter-American affairs, and Harry Shlaudeman, the special U.S. envoy for Central America. The White House officials traveled from Washington to New York especially for this meeting with Commander Ortega Saavedra. Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman and Nicaraguan Ambassador to the United States Carlos Tunnerman were also present at this meeting.

Communique on Meeting

PA041820 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 4 Oct 84

[General Directorate of Press and Information of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction in Managua communique issued on 3 October]

[Text] At 1800 Nicaraguan time today, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the government junta, met for 1 and 1/2 hours with Messrs Langhorne Motley and Harry Shlaudeman, special U.S. envoy to Central America, who made a special trip from Washington to New York to meet with Commander Ortega. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman and Nicaraguan Ambassador Carlos Tunnerman.

D. ORTEGA, SHULTZ TO MEET 10 OCT IN PANAMA

FL041824 Paris AFP in Spanish 1727 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Excerpts] New York, 4 Oct (AFP) -- Contadora diplomatic sources today confirmed that the United States and Nicaragua have decided to hold another high-level meeting on 10 October in Panama. This was decided after conversations held last night between Sandinist Commander Daniel Ortega and high-level U.S. Administration officials.

The 10 October meeting will take place when Ortega and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz attend the inauguration of Panama's new president Nicolas Ardito Barletta, although State Department sources did not term as official the possible meeting.

BORGE: REJECTING CONTADORA DOCUMENTS MEANS 'OPEN CONFLICT'

PA050305 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0229 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Managua, 4 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- An open conflict will be "inevitable" if the Central American countries do not sign the (revised) Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation, Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge stated today in Managua.

According to Borge, the document drafted by the Contadora Group (Panama, Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela) is a "historic" document which the United States should also sign.

Borge told ACAN-EFE that the document calls for concessions from all parties and should prevent "direct intervention" in the region.

The interior minister said that the United States, which initially supported the revised document, changed its posture when Nicaragua accepted the document. Borge added that the United States even attempted to prevent a visit by Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Sandinist Government Junta, to Los Angeles in reprisal for Nicaragua's acceptance of the document.

The document is a draft peace agreement founded on political, security, and socio-economic obligations among the Central American countries. The five Central American countries have endorsed the document; but while Nicaragua has agreed to sign it "as is," the other countries of the area have expressed certain reservations. The Central American countries can present observations to the document before a 15 October deadline.

TALAVERA ON CONTADORA DOCUMENT, VOA STATION

Condemns 'Dilatory Tactics'

PA041406 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Commenting today on the Contadora negotiating process, Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Leon Talavera said that dilatory tactics on the part of certain Central American governments in connection with the signing of the Contadora Document are beginning to be perceived. He explained that there are no sound arguments for requesting new deadlines to make observations or introduce subjects already discussed during the negotiating process. He recalled that Nicaragua was the first country in the region to announce its decision to sign, in its entirety, the document presented by the Contadora Group to the Central American nations in an effort to achieve regional peace.

According to Talavera, it is too early to determine the extent of these dilatory tactics with any degree of certainty, adding that it will be necessary to wait until 15 October to learn the extent of the new revisions requested, or what new elements are to be included in the document.

Finally, he said that Nicaragua will adhere to its decision to sign the document even if the U.S. Administration refuses to accept the Contadora Document's additional protocol.

VOA To Attack Revolution

PA041559 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] According to Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Leon Talavera, the VOA relay station in Costa Rica will introduce a new element of tension in the area. The deputy foreign minister told several international news agencies that Nicaragua is concerned about the installation of a VOA relay station in Costa Rica since the station will obviously devote its broadcasts to attacks against the Sandinist revolution. This may lead to tensions between the two countries. The official added that the government's concern has been expressed to the Costa Rican Government, which responded that because this is a private enterprise no action will be taken against it. We will evaluate this stand, the Nicaraguan official added.

Commenting on the Contadora Document, Talavera said that Nicaragua has not expressed any opposition to either the arms freeze or the reduction in military troops. However, it has demanded that conditions for security be provided in this regard. According to Talavera, Nicaragua will continue to take the lead in searching for mechanisms to help reduce the tensions at the border.

MISATAN LEADERS RETURN FROM INDIGENOUS CONGRESS

PA042310 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Within the framework of the opening and the amnesty decreed by the revolutionary government, the newly-created Organization of Nicaraguan Miskitos, Misatan, has announced the upcoming creation of a special commission to negotiate the return to this country of over 12,000 Indians who are currently in camps in Honduras and Costa Rica. The details of this initiative were broadly discussed yesterday by several Misatan leaders who returned from Panama, where they had attended the fourth general assembly of the Regional Coordinating Board of Indigenous Peoples, and where the Nicaraguan Miskito delegation received unanimous demonstrations of solidarity and support for their efforts to bring the Miskito family together.

At the indigenous congress, the Misatan leaders, along with the other 800 Central American, Caribbean, and Canadian delegates, endorsed a resolution condemning U.S. aggressions against Nicaragua and requesting the Nobel Peace Prize for the Contadora Group.

The Miskito delegation included Companeros (Oscar Hudson), member of the World Council of Indigenious Peoples; Rufino Lucas Wilfredo, Misatan's legal affairs secretary; and Dionisio Melgara, the organization's secretary of education and culture.

IRISH OFFICIAL RECEIVED BY SANDINIST LEADERS

PA040444 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The European Economic Community, EEC, is of the opinion that all the Central American countries, without exception and without discrimination, should participate in the cooperation plans that will benefit the region. This was said by Padraig MacKerman president of the EEC Council of Ministers Political Commission and Ireland's Foreign Ministry political director. The Irish diplomat came to Nicaragua after attending the meeting of foreign ministers of the EEC, Central America, and Contadora held a few days ago in San Jose, Costa Rica.

When asked his opinion about Nicaragua's position regarding peace in the region as opposed to the United States, which continues with its warmongering policy. MacKerman said that the EEC agreed to support all the countries of the area without discrimination. He also praised NIcaragua's efforts for better days and peaceful solutions to the region's crisis.

Regarding the recent meeting in Costa Rica, MacKerman termed it the beginning of a cooperation process for Central America.

Tomas Borge, commander of the revolution and interior minister, met yesterday with MacKerman, who told Commander Borge that this was the first time an Irish delegation had visited Nicaragua and that he hoped in the future relations between the two countries will grow.

Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, met yesterday afternoon with MacKerman at the Foreign Ministry. Acting Foreign Minister Jose Leon Talavera was present. MacKerman has been in Nicaragua for the past 2 days to learn about the Nicaraguan electoral process.

ARDE GROUP TURNED OVER TO PEOPLE'S TRIBUNALS

PA042313 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Six counterrevolutionaries from Rio San Juan, Special Zone 3, members of the self-styled Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] were turned over to the anti-Somozist People's Tribunals yesterday for violating the law on the maintenance of order and public security. Those accused by the Penal Attorney General's office are: Narciso Barcanza Baez, Horacio Correa Robleto, Gregorio Sequeira Aguilar, Raimundo Antonio Duarte Mendoza, Andres Avelino, and Oscar Rene Torres Pacheco, all of whom are ARDE collaborators.

According to the attorney general's charges, this counterrevolutionary group was operating in Special Zone 3, carrying out crimes like kidnapping, sabotage, and armed robbery. They were also providing logistical and propaganda support to other counterrevolutionary organizations.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS 14 ENEMY CASUALTIES

PA040429 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] A total of 14 Somozist mercenaries were killed in the past 4 days in the departments of Jinotega, Matagalpa, and in Southern Zelaya, the Defense Ministry has reported. The Sandinist Peoples Army, EPS, also seized a large quantity of military equipment such as FAL, AK, and M-14 rifles. In this action three heroic soldiers of the EPS were killed and one wounded. The Defense Ministry also reported that a group of counterrevolutionaries destroyed a state production center 7 km south of La Concordia, Jinotega Department.

ARDE REAFFIRMS CONDITIONS FOR ELECTIONS

PA031535 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Revolutionary Directorate of the Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, communique -- date, place not given]

[Text] In view of the negotiations between the Nicaraguan Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] and the FSLN regime regarding the electoral process and the meeting of the Socialist International being held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, the Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, informs the Nicaraguan people and the world that:

1. ARDE reaffirms the six conditions stated in its communique issued on 20 February 1984 for the elections scheduled in Nicaragua to be free and democratic. Above all, we emphasize the participation of all of the representative political forces; the separation of the state from the party and the separation of the party and the Army; absolute freedom of the press; and the expulsion of the Cuban-Soviet interventionists. We cannot speak of free elections when foreign forces occupy our homeland.

2. We trust that during its negotiations with the FSLN, the CDN will take into consideration the fact that our people have a right to truly free elections and to exercise their public rights. Having suffered through two dictatorships, a capitalist and a communist dictatorship, it is their legal right to have free elections and the ARDE forces, who are also a part of the people, offer their complete support.

3. We call on the Socialist International to issue clear and definite resolutions regarding the Nicaraguan conflict and the reestablishment of the original Nicaraguan revolution, for which the organization has stated its support at their meeting in Rio de Janeiro.

4. ARDE rejects halfway solutions. We want real solutions because a halfway freedom is not freedom and a rationed democracy is not democracy. No one has the right to negotiate the aspirations of our people. General Sandino said: The freedom of a people is not discussed, it is defended with weapon in hand. Our nationalist principle does not allow us to accept foreign solutions; we strive for national solutions. We trust that Dr Arturo Cruz will stand firm on his democratic and nationalist principles.

5. We reiterate our demands for an authentic political opening by the Managua regime and, on behalf of our 8,000 fighters, we repeat what we said on 23 September that if by 31 October 1984 the guarantees for holding free elections in Nicaragua are not given in a full and definite manner, we will revitalize our guerrilla activities with the liberatarian scream of "Free Fatherland or Kill!" "Without Totalitarianism or a Return to the Past!"

[Signed] Revolutionary Directorate of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE
Brookyln Rivera, president of the Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity-Southern Indigenous Creole Communities [Sisurasata-Sicc]
Commander Eden Pastora Gomez, secretary, general, Sandino Revolutionary Front and commander in chief of ARDE
Jose Davila, political secretary of the Christian Democratic Solidarity Front [FSDC]
Donald Castillo Orozco, organization secretary of the Christian Workers Solidarity, [STC]

MORE PEASANTS FLEE COUNTRY TO COSTA RICA

PA010151 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Another (?200) fellow Nicaraguan countrymen yesterday crossed into Costa Rica territory fleeing from the terror and persecution unleashed by the military and paramilitary forces of the nine against the Nicaraguan peasantry. Most of them were women, children, and youths who were escaping from the compulsory military service.

All the refugees, most of whom showed signs of fatigue and despair, asked the Costa Rican authorities for refuge saying they no longer could endure the oppression and repression being suffered by the Nicaraguan peasants at the hands of the paramilitary groups and members of the Sandinist Defense Committees (CDS).

The Costa Ricans immediately proceeded to give them the necessary medical attention, clothing, and shelter in the various camps set up in Costa Rica for Nicaraguan refugees, whose number presently exceeds 20,000.

VOICE OF SANDINO REPORTS CLASHES, AMBUSH

Fighting in Guadalupe

PA031553 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces War Bulletin No 315 issued in Sarapiqui, "free territory of Nicaragua," on 2 October]

[Text] The General Command of ARDE Armed Forces reports to the heroic Nicaraguan people and the world's friendly peoples that:

1. At 1400 hours on 17 September, the distinguished Juan Alberto Zelaya Zelaya Column of the Indian commando unit led by Companero Volador attacked a commando unit of Sandinist People's Army [EPS] guards in Guadalupe, Rio Rama jurisdiction.

2. The pro-Soviet EPS could only resist our brave laborer and peasant troops for 30 minutes. They fled in disarray with several wounded troops and leaving behind 15 bodies, including two Cuban assassin merenaries.

3. The combative Juan Alberto Zelaya Zelaya Column, which operates with great [word indistinct] under the leadership of Eden Pastora Gomez commander in chief of ARDE in Zelaya Department, continues to attack the positions of the Army of the nine traitors in the Atlantic sector of our country. During the past 48 hours, this column has received in its ranks more than 100 youths from Chontales and Rama, who have fled the denigrating compulsory military service. These Nicaraguan brothers have said that they do not want to fight to defend the nine enemies of the Nicaraguan youth, that they want to struggle so that they can study with liberty and in peace. Our guerrilla columns will continue their advance toward Nicaragua until they exterminate the invaders and discreditors of our national sovereignty.

Free fatherland or kill!
Without totalitarianism or a return to the past!
[Signed] Eden Pastora Gomez, General Commander of the ARDE Armed Forces

Rowboat Ambushed

PA032059 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces War Bulletin No 316 issued in Sarapiqui, "free territory of Nicaragua," on 2 October]

[Text] The General Command of the ARDE Armed Forces reports to the Nicaraguan people and the world's friendly peoples that:

1. At 1500 hours on 20 September, the combative Juan Alberto Zelaya Zelaya Column of the Indian commando unit led by Companero Volador ambushed two Cuban-Soviet occupation Sandinist People's Army [EPS] rowboats between El Porvenir and Guadalupe, Rio Rama jurisdiction.

2. The brave fighters of the Juan Alberto Zelaya Zelaya Column, located strategically along Rio Rama, surprised the EPS guards with considerable rifle and PRG-7 fire. The defenders of the nine enemies of liberty and democracy were not capable of answering the fire of the heroic ARDE fighters.

3. The occupants of the two rowboats were killed instantly and the two rowboats sank along with two .60-caliber machine guns.

4. The dusty roads of the Segovias are difficult, but they lead to the end. The traitors and assassins of our people cannot transit them. With revolutionary morale, we say that international communism will never stop national Sandinism. The Cuban mercenaries will not be able to handle the Indians. They are a proud people with the rights and desire to be free, sovereign, and independent.

Free fatherland or kill! Without totalitarianism or a return to the past!
[Signed] Eden Pastora Gomez, General Commander of the ARDE Armed Forces

FIDEL CASTRO RECEIVES ZAMBIA'S LAMECK GOMA

FL041118 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State and of the government, yesterday afternoon received Professor Lameck Goma, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Zambia, who gave him a message from President Kenneth Kaunda. At the meeting, which took place within the framework of the fraternal relations existing between Cuba and Zambia, opinions were exchanged on diverse aspects of the international situation, especially those related to southern Africa, Central America, and the Caribbean.

Goma, Delegation Conclude Visit

FL041134 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] After completing an official friendly visit to Cuba, the Zambian delegation headed by Lameck Goma has departed Cuba. During his stay in the Cuban capital, the Zambian foreign minister and his entourage held official conversations with a Cuban delegation headed by Jose Raul Viera, Cuban minister of foreign relations ad interim.

SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION FROM MEXICO ARRIVES

PA040043 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] A common interest in expanding bilateral cooperation to the areas of communications and the sugar, steel, and basic iron industries has been expressed at the opening session of the eighth meeting of the Joint Mexican-Cuban Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation which began in Havana on Monday.

The talks are headed by Hector Mayagoitia, general director of Mexico's National Council on Science and Technology, and Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of Cuba's State Committee for Economic Cooperation. Rodriguez Llompart praised the smooth development of cooperation programs in fishing, tourism, services, agriculture, and health, as well as the implementation of 500 general projects. Mayogoitia said that Mexico agrees to concentrate its efforts in areas that need preferential treatment which will permit the implementation of short-, medium-, and long-term projects.

Tours Livestock Center

FL041330 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1110 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Hector Mayagoitia, general director of Mexico's National Council on Science and Technology, and the delegation he is heading have visited the Valle de Picadura genetics center and talked with district director Roman Castro Ruz on the level of livestock development achieved by the center over the past 15 years. The Mexican delegation also toured the communities of Victoria de Vietnam and Pena de Leon, where they received an explanation of the economic and social advances the rural workers now have, in contrast to the time before the triumph of the revolution, when they lived in pauper-like conditions.

MALMIERCA'S UN SPEECH STRESSES WAR POSSIBILITY

FL041200 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] At the United Nations, Cuba has affirmed that anyone daring to send troops to the Antillean island should first be prepared to fight a people's war. Cuban Foreign Relations Minister Isidoro Malmierca reiterated that in such a war there would be no surrender or truce, and fighting would continue until final victory, however long it takes and whatever sacrifices are required.

The Cuban minister said that, far from withdrawing from the arms race and tests of force, imperialist aggressiveness is growing and today threatens world peace and security. Malmierca said that Cuba gives special importance to the situation in Central America, where the danger of widespread warfare is increasing. The foreign minister added that, despite the clear willingness of the Salvadoran revolutionaries and the Nicaraguan Sandinist National Liberation Front to talk and work to achieve a negotiated solution to the conflict, the situation in the area tends to get worse. In this regard, Isidoro Malmierca said the Central American stage appears to be set for a new interventionist adventure and that all the conditions for such an event now exist.

In another part of his speech, Cuban foreign minister reiterated the demand that the Grenadian invasion troops headed by the United States terminate their occupation of that country.

INTERNATIONAL COFFEE ORGANIZATION REJOINED

PA050138 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Cuba has just rejoined the International Coffee Organization after having remained outside it for 16 years. Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Alberto Betancourt, who participated in a coffee conference in London, talks about this.

[Begin Betancourt recording] First of all, we should point out the Cuban Government's policy favoring strengthening international agreements on basic products. All the underdeveloped countries are struggling jointly to secure better prices and market conditions. In line with this policy, the Cuban Government decided to adhere to the International Coffee Agreement.

Our country presented a request to the International Coffee Council which was analyzed at the recent meeting, and there was an agreement that the Cuban authorities find acceptable and satisfactory, since it provides for a 1984-1985 quota of 150,000 60-kg sacks, which is how quotas are measured by the International Coffee Agreement, and a 160,000-sack quota for the 1985-1986 coffee year. Although the increase is notably small, this decision by the council represents an acknowledgment of Cuba's recovery in coffee production and export capability. Cuba was a member of the International Coffee Agreement some years ago, but withdrew when it was unable to secure an acceptable export quota during the 1968 negotiations.

From a practical point of view, the new situation represents an opportunity for Cuba to sell an additional 50,000 sacks to importing countries that are members of the International Coffee Agreement, taking into consideration the average Cuban export figures to the member countries, especially Spain, in recent years. This means that, producing the same amount of coffee, our country can receive additional foreign exchange, because prices for member countries are higher than for nonmember countries. These are the two most important aspects, from a political and economic point of view, of Cuba's joining the agreement. [end recording]

COSTA RICAN INDEPENDENT DEPUTY INTERVIEWED

PA040402 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Costa Rican independent Deputy Ricardo Rodriguez interviewed by Pedro Martinez Pirez at the Legislative Assembly in San Jose; no date given -- recorded]

[Text] [Martinez] Deputy Rodriguez, would you tell our Havana Radio listeners what you recently said at this assembly?

[Rodriguez] Yes, the fact that our territory has been used freely as a springboard to attack the Nicaraguan people is of much concern to many Costa Ricans because pressures, mainly from the U.S. Government, are increasingly strong, leading some sectors of the government to commit themselves personally, and as functionaries, permitting the realization of certain actions from Costa Rican territory. All this prompted me to file serious charges, citing names, locations, and specific sites to show how the forces of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] and the even more dangerous former Somozist guardsmen are using the national territory to prepare new harassment actions against the Nicaraguan regime. The worst of it is that these men are using Costa Rican soil to make these preparations, and they remain in the country. If they were to enter Nicaraguan territory and carry out their actions there it would be the Nicaraguan Government's problem.

This growing concern on our part made it possible for a Costa Rican television crew to visit these locations and confirm many of the actions we had denounced. Cause of great concern, for instance, are the presence of Negro Chamorro and Alfonso Robelo, and the fact that some houses in San Jose are being used openly as supply centers, with the knowledge of the nation's authorities.

In view of all the above, I felt it imperative to file charges, because I believe Costa Rica must show the world its neutral position in the Central American conflict, its respect for the self-determination of peoples, and nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states. I am still collecting information, should we need to call another news conference to submit new proof of these actions.

In fact, the president of the Republic sent me a note saying he had sent the security minister to confirm our claims. Some independent sectors have already carried out investigations and made efforts to stop such activities by these individuals. However, the fact that there are ranking officials of the Monge administration linked directly with the CIA and the counterrevolutionary groups continues to be cause for great concern to us.

[Martinez] You also said that there were some Cuban elements involved in these support actions for FDN Somozist forces. Could you tell us something about this?

[Rodriguez] Yes, contact by Cubans who were expelled by the Cuban Government, the outcasts who abandoned the island, has been noted in this capital with FDN and counterrevolutionary groups. Some of them who appear to have experience in military activities have been used to train others. In addition, wealthy Cuban exiles, owners of large estates in Costa Rica, have placed those estates at the disposal of the counterrevolutionaries.

[Martinez] What is your opinion of Nicaragua's decision to sign the Contadora Document?

[Rodriguez] This has been perhaps the most important element for achieving lasting peace on the isthmus. Nicaragua, having accepted the document which is shared by all nations of the area, thanks to the efforts of many other countries, has shown its goodwill. Now it is up to all of us to implement it and have peace in Central America.

[Martinez] Do you think that the San Jose conference, with the presence of so many Western European nations, could help Costa Rica neutralize the overwhelming U.S. presence in the country?

[Rodriguez] It could, depending on the financial aid package and the terms which the European nations may offer Central America, because the Monge administration is highly committed to the Reagan administration because of the quote aid unquote it is offering the country. Also, the vision of the European nations of the Central American situation, which is realistic and quite different from that which the Costa Rican media have made our people believe, can certainly contribute to the speedy pacification of the area.

[Martinez] What is your opinion of the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan talks in Paris?

[Rodriguez] To be honest, I know of them only through the media. However, I believe France can play an important role in the solution of the Central American conflict. And since France will be present at the foreign ministers' meeting, I must consider the talks important to achieve peace.

[Martinez] We thank Deputy Ricardo Rodriguez for his statements to Havana Radio made here in San Jose, Costa Rica.

COMMENTARY EMPHASIZES COSTA RICA'S NEUTRALITY

PA040330 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Oct 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Nearly 1 year after the Costa Rican proclamation of neutrality, the San Jose government has not yet formulated a homogeneous criterion on the issue, and the topic continues to be a source of polemics among sectors who seek to give it a constitutional nature and groups supporting U.S. interests aimed at violating such a principle.

Former Foreign Minister Gonzalo Facio, considered a trusted friend of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, has issued an exhortation aimed at undermining Costa Rican neutrality. In statements to a radio station, Gonzalo Facio said that to raise such a policy to a constitutional level would be to renounce international agreements with other hemispheric organizations. He said that if Costa Rica were to make the proclaimed neutrality a law it would not be able to convoke the TIAR, Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, or the OAS. TIAR, or the Rio de Janeiro treaty, was signed in 1947 and is an instrument used constantly by rightist sectors to threaten the Nicaraguan people's revolution.

The idea of making the perpetual unarmed neutrality precept a constitutional norm is also at risk in the Legislative Assembly, where it continues to be discussed. A special committee of the assembly submitted a majority report favoring amending the Constitution to include the principle as a law of the Republic. However, three deputies of the Social Christian Unity Party opposed the initiative and have issued a minority report.

The lack of consensus among the deputies has placed the debates on neutrality at the bottom of a list of 135 projects to be examined by the Costa Rican assembly. On the other hand, it is possible that the executive branch may submit the initiative to the special session the Legislative Assembly opening on 1 December and adjourning on 30 April 1985.

The most serious issue under the present circumstances is that a concentration of Somozist counterrevolutionary forces is now forming in the northern sector of Costa Rica, and Washington keeps pressing the San Jose government to involve itself in the aggression plans against Nicaragua.

It has been learned that a force of the FDN counterrevolutionary group has set up camp in a Costa Rican community near the Nicaraguan border.

Meanwhile, the United States was able to convince the Costa Rican authorities to allow the sending of U.S. military engineers to Costa Rica to carry out what have been described as infrastructure projects. Colonel Francisco Tacsan, senior official of the Public Security Ministry, revealed that Costa Rica recently purchased U.S. weapons, including 4,000 M-16 rifles, an unspecified number of rocket launchers, and at least 2 aircraft.

In addition, President Luis Alberto Monge has signed an agreement with U.S. Ambassador Curtin Winsor to install on Costa Rican territory a 50-kw plant to serve as a repeater for the VOA, which transmits from Washington.

All of the above gives new dimension to the existing polemics in Costa Rican political circles on the proclaimed neutrality, cornerstone of Costa Rica's foreign policy and guarantor, so far, of the Costa Rican people's peaceful life.

SALVADORAN GUERRILLA ACTIONS, FUSS CONGRESS NOTED

PA031252 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] The Salvadoran rebel station Radio Venceremos has urged the regime's soldiers to desert the Army, adding that the Armed Forces attack the people on the orders of U.S. officers, who issue instructions from the top military echelons.

The source reported that eight U.S. colonels are presently the ones who decide on the actions to be carried out by the Salvadoran Army in the war against the patriots. According to Radio Venceremos, among the orders given by the U.S. advisers is to continue with the depopulation plans, particularly in rural areas, to eliminate social support for the guerrillas.

Meanwhile, rebel sources reported that Tejutepeque in Cabanas Department and San Agustin in Usulutan Departments have fallen under guerrilla control, as the Army continues its unsuccessful antiguerrilla offensive.

On another subject, it was learned that under covert police surveillance the Single Federation of Salvadoran Trade Unions, FUSS, held its 20th congress over the weekend. They confirmed their struggle to bring the working class together. Union leaders stressed that they continue to demand the release of political and union leaders currently in jail, respect for human rights, and a political solution to the armed conflict.

ORTEGA, SHLAUDEMAN NEW YORK MEETING REPORTED

FL041216 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicarguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and Harry Shlaudeman, special presidential envoy for Central America, have met in New York.

U.S. Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs Langhorne Motley also participated in the meeting, at which diverse subjects of mutual interest were discussed.

Daniel Ortega told the press that these conversations should be considered as another example of the willingness that Nicaragua has always had to hold a dialogue with U.S. representatives.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has quoted statements by officials of the Reagan administration that U.S. rejection of the Contadora peace document is due to the fact that Washington is not interested in any agreement whatsoever with Nicaragua.

CAMILO-CHE IDEOLOGICAL 'ACT' TO BE HELD 8-28 OCT

FL041246 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Defense consolidation and increased combat readiness are two of the principal activities to be carried out during the traditional Camilo-Che Ideological Act [jornada], dedicated this year to the 25th anniversary of the physical disappearance of the hero of Yaguajay. "The best homage is to do one's duty each day" is the chief slogan of the act in homage to the legendary commanders that will be celebrated throughout Cuba from 8 to 28 October.

Included in the program is the dedication of Defense Day, 28 October, to the figure of the vanguard leader. The Camilo Cienfuegos military school will hold numerous ideological and educational events.

TRIUMPH-84 DEFENSE EXERCISE BEGINS IN LAS TUNAS

FL041800 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Today the defense exercise Triumph-84 began in Las Tunas Province, and will last until this Sunday, when the people's mobilization, production, and defensive mechanisms will be tested under the conditions of a possible imperialist attack. On 6 and 7 October, the entire population will get up early in the morning to the sound of air raid sirens, after which normal activities will be resumed, although in each municipality there will be one defense zone that will engage in Triumph-84 activities with all the strictness demanded by the organization of the people's war. The population should be informed that on Sunday from early morning to noon all Las Tunas Province defense zones will be incorporated into the military exercise; for this reason, to the same degree that we are prepared for the cruel enemy, let us participate in the total success of Triumph-84.

UJC LEADER URGES PARTICIPATION IN DEFENSE DAY

FL041326 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] In Bayamo, Carlos Lage Davila, first secretary of the National Committee of the Union of Young Communists [UJC], has called upon Cuban youth to participate actively in defense work, and very especially to participate in combat training day, urging each UJC member to learn his defense zone job well.

Carlos Lage Davila presided over a meeting of the UJC Provincial Committee in Bayamo, in which the program for organizational growth during the year 1984-85 was studied. Granma Province youth showed great interest in participating en masse in defense plans as active members of the Territorial Troops Militia and other forces that are preparing to wage a people's war if the Yankees attack our country.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT OFFICIALS TO HOLD CONFERENCE

FL041438 Bridgetown CANA in English 0928 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 4, CANA -- Cooperative movement officials in the Caribbean will assemble in Dominica later this month for a regional development conference, which besides looking at the structure of an apex body to service the region and model legislation for cooperatives, is also expected to make decisions on strengthening of the movement, it was announced here.

The opening address will be delivered by Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles to representatives from cooperative controlling bodies in the region, the Caribbean Confederation of Credit Unions (CCCU), and invited organisations such as the Caribbean Conference of Churches and the University of the West Indies (UWI). The conference from October 17-19 is being sponsored by the Co-operative Development Foundation of Canada (CDF), the Dominica Government, and the Credit Union League of Dominica. The 16-nation Caribbean Confederation of Credit Unions will be represented by its president, Rev Oswald Thorbourne, and Managing Director Hugh Maxfield, who will be presenting recommendations on co-operative legislation.

The first regional development conference of the co-operative movement held in St Lucia last October appointed a task force under the chairmanship of CCCU Training Officer Melvin Edwards, charged with the responsibility of developing ways and means of strengthening the movement and examining the structure of an apex body to service the movement. The task force will submit its findings to the Roseau meeting.

CHARLES, ADAMS ON RESUSCITATION OF CMCF

FL041904 Bridgetown CANA in English 1826 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Oct 4 (CANA) -- Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles says not much progress has been made in attempts to revive a regional trade payments mechanism suspended more than a year ago. Miss Charles told CANA an official report on efforts to resuscitate the Caribbean Community (Caricom) Miltilateral Clearing Facility (CMCF) "does not give us much leeway (but) we are certainly trying..." The CMF was suspended in April 1983 when Guyana had used up virtually all of the 100 million U.S. dollars credit limit. It served as a clearinghouse to settle trade accounts on a deferred payments basis, mainly in regional currencies, conserving scarce foreign exchange.

Some approaches to international aid donors have been made for help but they have not been successful so far. Charles said she believed donors preferred to see what initiatives were taken by regional governments themselves. "Some of the aid donors don't want to give money to all of the countries..." she said without elaborating.

This week Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams said he would like to see the CMCF restarted among "people who can pay." Noting Georgetown was in default, Adams said "I don't feel without some steps from outside how Guyana will participate. Barbados is quite ready to make a loan to Guyana which will be made out of the blocked funds of the CMCF to give Guyana a second chance but I would not want to see CMCF continue on the basis that one country doesn't pay," the Barbados prime minister said. Adams said Barbados was still hoping to get back the approximately 60 million dollars the island is owed under the facility.

Charles said that with the CMCF in abeyance, bilateral trade arrangements have increased. "It looks as though the bilateral is going to get stronger and stronger before the CMCF comes back on stream."

Charles said, however, that all Caricom governments agreed that the facility must be revived in some form. The collapse of the CMCF is cited as one of the reasons for the 13 per cent decline in intra-Caricom trade last year.

BAHAMAS

CABINET RESHUFFLED RUMORED; DRUG REPORT DEADLINE

FL041514 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 29 Sep 84 p 1

[By Athena Damianos]

[Excerpts] The Commission of Inquiry into corruption and drug smuggling has been given to December 31 to hand in its report to the governor-general, while reports circulated today that a cabinet re-shuffle is imminent.

Labour and Home Affairs Minister Clement Maynard denied at lunchtime today that he had any knowledge of being transferred to another ministry. There were also unconfirmed reports about Foreign Affairs Minister Paul Adderley.

Instead of handing in the report today as scheduled, the Commission has been given permission to hand in its report on or before December 31. The extension does not preclude the commission from reporting as soon as it has completed its work. One of the Commissioners today said that the report will definitely be finished before the end of the year. The extension -- the third since the commission was appointed -- was confirmed today by both Bahamas Information Services and Commission Secretary Patrick Eskine-Lindop. THE TRIBUNE on Wednesday quoted an informed source as saying that "its (report) is some time off now. He (Mr Lindop) does not have the exact date. But it's definitely not then (today)."

Rumors were floating around town today that Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs staff have planned a farewell party for their Minister Clement Maynard. It was reported that Mr Maynard was being shuffled to another Ministry, possibly Foreign Affairs. "Not to my knowledge," Mr Maynard said today.

There was also an unconfirmed report that Foreign Affairs Minister and Attorney-General Paul Adderley is resigning. "I don't know about that," Mr Adderley's secretary said and then abruptly hung up the telephone. Earlier unconfirmed reports said that Prime Minister Lynden Pindling was planning a Cabinet re-shuffle and intended for Mr Adderley to head a newly created Ministry of Justice. All of these reports remain unconfirmed.

PETITION CALLS FOR DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT

FL041526 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 28 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] About 1,010 persons have signed a petition demanding that Governor-General Sir Gerald Cash dissolve Parliament and call a general election. The National Polling Commission (NPC), the authors of the petition, braved flooded streets and gusting winds as tropical storm Isidore passed over Wednesday, continuing to collect signatures for their petition.

Assistant to the Commission Mr Rodney Moncur said that to date some 1,010 people have signed the petition. The NPC will continue collecting signatures outside Mademoiselle Ltd, Bay Street, every day through Saturday.

Mr Moncur also revealed the contents of a letter the NPC has written which is soon to be sent to Sir Robin Vanderfelt, KBE, the secretary-general of the Commonwealth Secretariat in London. The letter urges him to designate a place other than the Bahamas for the upcoming meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government. The meeting is scheduled to be held in Nassau next year.

"The democratic traditions which all Commonwealth nations claim to respect demand that the government headed by Sir Lynden Pindling resign in the face of serious allegations of misconduct," the letter states. "Presently a grave conflict is brewing between the voting majority and the stubborn and shameless minority of rulers. Fundamental freedoms and the future of our young people have been threatened."

The letter days that "heads of government must not appear to condone" what is happening in the Bahamas, "therefore it is suggested that another site be chosen for next year's meeting of government heads." The letter is signed by Lucius Sturrup, head of the NPC.

BARBADOS

PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES MULTILATERAL TRADE

FL041430 Bridgetown CANA in English 2340 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] London, Oct 3, CANA -- Barbados' Prime Minister Tom Adams says the introduction of multilateral arrangements plus the 30 per cent decline of the pound sterling over the past two years have provided British exporters with the opportunity to recapture some of the old lost trade by providing his country with cheaper imports. Delivering the inaugural annual West India Committee lecture here today, Adams referred specifically to capital goods and raw materials which make up two thirds of the island's 1.1 billion dollars (one Bds dollar; 50 cents U.S.) import bill. He was speaking against a background of a decline in trade between Britain and her former colonies in the Caribbean, particularly Barbados, and the predominant position now taken by the United States.

Using Barbados as an example, Adams pointed out that in 1960, when the island's visible imports and exports totalled 83 million dollars and 40 million dollars respectively, the United Kingdom accounted for 40 per cent of the imports and received 63 per cent of the exports. However, by 1983, the percentage of the trade enjoyed by the U.K. was less than seven per cent overall. He said the will to increase trade between the two islands was evidenced by the recent visit of a trade mission from the West India Committee, a London-based body which seeks to promote trade between Britain and the Caribbean. But he added that many factors conspired against the restoration of an economic relationship with the Caribbean, but there were possibilities for deepening the relationship in other important areas like rights, freedom, and culture.

"While it is true that there are a number of impediments to our exports including the recent constant rise in the value of the U.S. dollar to which the Barbados dollar is linked, that prevents a wholesale turn about in the general decline in two-way trade, it is equally true that measures such as the introduction of (Washington's) Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) added (the) Lome (Treaty) may provide an opportunity for the British entrepreneur," he said. Adams added: "And, the 30 percent decline of the pound sterling vis-a-vis the Barbados dollar over the past two years surely means that British exporters have an instant opportunity to recapture some of the old lost trade by providing Barbados with cheaper imports, especially of capital goods and raw materials, which make up two thirds of our present imports of 1.1 billion dollars."

He said that the West India team to Barbados would have discovered a willingness on the part of Barbadian businessmen to do business and would have seen the emphasis of the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) on industry-specific growth. The prime minister said the IDC plans for the period up to 1987 to identify electronics, medical supplies, quality clothing, and data processing for particular emphasis.

He said it was pointless to harp on the past, the not necessarily colonial policies which encouraged the developing countries like Barbados to concentrate on import substitution as against export-led growth. "The importance of trade is now again fully recognized and it must be clearly understood that temporary activities of the developed countries will for the foreseeable future determine the terms on which the developing countries participate in the international economic system," he said.

Adams said the developing countries needed reasonable access to the markets of industrialized countries for primary commodities, processed agricultural products and manufactured goods, the abolition of tough tariff and non-tariff barriers, and a revision of the rules of origin. "While admittedly there are local interests in the developed states to be wooed and placated," Adams said, "it is submitted that an increasingly inward-looking protectionist approach is in the long term interest of neither the developed nor the developing countries."

Wants More UK Cooperation

FL042244 Bridgetown CANA in English 1707 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] London, Oct 4, CANA -- Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams has called for more frequent consultation between Caribbean states and the United Kingdom, which he said could lead to a greater awareness here of the region's problems.

He said yesterday in a lecture at the London School of Economics, sponsored by the West India Committee, that such problems have been shoved aside in the past because of the view that world peace could not be decided by the Caribbean. While the prime minister conceded that this was mainly true, he submitted that it should not be overlooked that recent issues of world peace have been decided in the Caribbean. He referred specifically to the events in Cuba in 1959-60 which preceded the United States quarantine of the island and the confrontation with the Soviet Union.

Adams said the House of Commons committee on Grenada had not found a desire in the Caribbean to see the United Kingdom sever all links with the area. Rather, he said, the region's preference was for cooperation as partners. "...And the decolonisation process enhances rather diminishes new opportunities for partnership," he said. "In order with its shared values and institutions, the United Kingdom will have to display a willingness to understand the English-speaking states of the Caribbean sub-region."

Adams said that the United Kingdom would find in the Caribbean an area that was coming to maturity diplomatically. He felt that for the future, it was necessary to get practical efforts on the move. "We are prepared to explore opportunities to satisfy the markets already in the United Kingdom," he said, "to encourage investment and to participate in joint ventures, especially in the areas which will enable us to benefit more fully from multilateral agreements such as the Caribbean Basin Initiative and Lome."

The prime minister said the region offered its markets for imports, pointing to incomes of over 2,000 U.S. dollars per capita in both Barbados and Trinidad and Togabo. He said: "We recommend support for programmes channelled through multilateral agencies such as the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development [CGCED] and proposed by regional institutions such as the University of the West Indies and the Caribbean Development Bank."

Adams said it was recognised that a hard-nosed approach would discourage all cooperation and it was accepted that sensible policies, rational approaches, and give-and-take were an integral part of the relationship.

SUGAR HARVEST, INCREASES; PRICE SUPPORTS LAUDED

FL021616 Bridgetown BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 27 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Government's price supports to the sugar industry over the past two years have been effective in preventing what threatened to be the financial collapse of a considerable number of farms, and the consequent ripple effect through the Barbadian economy. Mr Jerry Hadelberg, advisor to the Barbados Government on the sugar industry, said this yesterday. He said the proof that the support measures were effective in reaching the objectives they had was the fact that the 1984 crop was the best since 1980.

Sugar production reached 135,000 tonnes in 1980 but dropped to 85,000 tonnes in 1983. Production rose again to 100,000 tonnes in 1984. Mr Hadelberg hoped that this augured the beginning of a continuing recovery. "At the same time, it is recognised, of course, that the measures that we have taken were limited by the resources available in Barbados," he said. The industry's losses last year amounted to $9.8 million.

DOMINICA

PRIME MINISTER ASKS IMF TO SET UP TRUST FUND

FL042052 Bridgetown CANA in English 1924 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Oct. 4, CANA -- Prime Minister of Dominica Eugenia Charles has again called on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to establish a trust fund to assist small countries like Dominica to overcome their economic problems. She told reporters that during the IMF-World Bank annual meeting in Washington last month small states in the region were saying that they require special assistance. "I've always emphasized that there should be a trust fund set up by which the small island states like ours are able to get assistance from the IMF to bridge us over the problems." Describing the IMF loans as "all short loans to help you get back into shape," Miss Charles added that because of the effects of recession on the small states "sometimes the time is too short."

GRENADA

BRATHWAITE SAYS ECONOMY NEAR COLLAPSE UNDER PRG

FL041744 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] The head of Grenada's interim government says Grenada's economy would have collapsed if the People's Revolutionary Government [PRG] had not toppled last October. Mr Nicholas Brathwaite says he is certain there would have been mass layoffs of public workers because of the country's grim economic situation, and he says the situation would have deteriorated. Mr Brathwaite says Grenada is still losing thousands of dollars because of the PRG's takeover of several private enterprises. Mr Brathwaite says the PRG hid the company's losses and fooled Grenadians into thinking they were successful.

NEW NATIONAL PARTY ADOPTS CONSTITUTION

FL042118 Bridgetown CANA in English 1701 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] St. George's, Grenada, Oct 4, CANA -- Grenada's newest political group, the centrist New National Party (NNP) has ratified its constitution which advocates public accountability and integrity of government officials and parliamentary democracy.

The 13-page document says the party is opposed to communism, dictatorship, totalitarian rule, and all forms of racism and apartheid. It rejects the use of violence or force to settle disputes or achieve political ambitions and advocates dialogue and consultation.

The constitution says that people who spend public funds should give full account of their use. Elected representatives and government ministers should declare their assets before taking office and [word indistinct] hile on the job, it says. It commits the NNP to a process of recall of parliamentary representatives by their constituents "at any time for delinquency or unsatisfactory representation."

The party says among its aims and objectives is the building and fostering of "a truly parliamentary and democratic society" based on equality of opportunity, respect for the rule of law, and free and fair elections based on "one person: one vote" in accordance with universal adult suffrage.

The NNP is a merger of three parties -- The Grenada National Party (GNP), the Grenada Democratic Movement (GDM), and the National Democratic Party (NDP). It has already announced candidates to contest all 15 constituencies in general elections set for December 3. The party will be led by GNP leader, Herbert Blaize, a barrister.

HAITI

GOVERNMENT RELEASES LAVIOLETTE FROM PRISON

PA050032 Paris AFP in Spanish 0414 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Port au Prince, 3 Oct (AFP) -- Andre Laviolette, the 60-year-old administrator of the Haitian Center for Social Research (CHISS) who was arrested on [date indistinct] June, was released this afternoon, his family has told AFP. Laviolette is in good health, and (?he was not) ill treated during his detention, his family added.

It was recalled that Laviolette is a colleague of Hubert de Ronceray, former social affairs minister and CHISS director.

JAMAICA

$5-MILLION LOAN RECEIVED FROM SAUDI ARABIA

FL022024 Bridgetown CANA in English 1822 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 2, CANA -- The Saudi Arabia Development Fund (ADF) is lending Jamaica five million U.S. dollars for road improvement, and the Saudis have promised 15 million dollars more for a major irrigation project. The loan agreement was signed in Kingston Monday by Prime Minister Edward Seaga and vice chairman and managing director of the fund, (Muhammad Al-Sughayr).

The five million dollar loan will assist the government's programme to repair and improve 156 miles of arterial and secondary roads and 356 miles of minor roads. It is to be repaid over 20 years at three per cent after a five-year grace period.

This loan, officials here say, should be the beginning of regular cooperation between Jamaica and Saudi Arabia. In fact, Seaga said that the Saudi fund had already agreed in principle to lend Jamaica another 15 million dollars for a major irrigation project in the south central parish of Clarendon.

That project is to cost 35 million U.S. dollars and will involve the reclaiming of saline lands and the construction and development of wells and canals, Seaga said. The agreement with the Saudis for the new loan should be signed early next year, he said.

U.S. ALUMINUM DECLINE BLAMED FOR BAUXITE SLUMP

WA011140 Rome IPS in English 1 Oct 84

[Text] Kingston, Oct 1 (IPS) -- Jamaica's bauxite-alumina industry is not likely to emerge from its current slump in the near future, according to the head of the state-owned Jamaica Bauxite Institute (JBI). JBI Executive Director Dr Carlton Davis told a seminar here last week that the main factor affecting the local industry is the decline of the United States as a primary producer of aluminum.

Bauxite-alumina has long been the major pillar of the Jamaican economy. Though it still brings in some $250 million annually and ranks above tourism as the nation's leading foreign exchange earner, the industry is in serious decline. Reynolds, the U.S. company, has closed down its local operations, and the other mining firms here have been cutting staff in line with the production decline recorded over the past three years.

Davis shared the spotlight with Gerry Dudley, managing director of Alcoa Minerals of Jamaica, at a seminar on the bauxite and alumina industry sponsored by the Jamaica Institute of Management. He disclosed that Atlantic Richfield, which owns Anaconda, planned to sell off its metal business. This had implications for Jamaica because Anaconda is a partner in Alumina Partrens of Jamaica (Alpart), which has extensive holdings in the southerwestern region of the island.

Davis noted that while in 1959 the United States produced 46.2 percent of world aluminum capacity, the figure for 1984 is 12.1 percent. This decline has affected the export of crude from Jamaica because the United States is the primary market for Jamaican bauxite and alumina.

Jamaica, once the world's leading bauxite producer, had been overtaken by Australia, Guinea, and Brazil, Davis noted. From 19.7 percent of world capacity in the 1970's, Jamaica now produced under 10 percent. Australia in the meantime had jumped from 15.2 percent of world capacity to 31.3 percent, with Brazil commanding seven percent of world capacity.

Davis said if the Jamaican bauxite and alumina industry was to become viable and more competitive, local plants would have to operate as near to their production capacity as possible. They would also have to reduce energy costs by converting from fuel to coal.

Dudly noted that the decline in the world aluminum industry had forced Alcoa to close a number of its smelters and stop some expansion programs. He said Alcoa's Jamaican plant was the most expensive in the company's network to maintain.

ST CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS

TAIWAN ECONOMIC OFFICAL, INVESTMENT TEAM ARRIVE

FL031624 Bridgetown CANA in English 1510 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, Oct 3, CANA -- An investment team from Taiwan, led by Vice Minister in the Ministry of Economic Affairs Wang Chien-shien, arrives here today, government sources said, to discuss equipment, textiles, stationery and petro-chemicals. Taiwan is the first country to appoint a resident diplomat here with the arrival last August of George Pei-lung as charge d'affaires at the embassy.

JACKSON ON MILITARIZATION, ORGANIZED VIOLENCE

FL041448 Bridgetown CANA in English 1011 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] United Nations, Oct 4, (CANA-REUTER) -- Guyana's foreign minister yesterday said the world was witnessing a re-emergence of the militarisation of foreign policy and the use of organised violence as a instrument of state policy.

A state of generalised crisis permeates international relations, Rashleigh Esmond Jackson told the General Assembly.

The use and threat of use of force in conflict resolution are on the increase. There is today aggravated resort to the military as a means of achieving nationally determined political objectives, he said.

Indeed, some of our member states may already have reached a stage where, especially in relation to small states, diplomacy and negotiation have been made subservient to military might.

Referring to the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada nearly one year ago, which Guyana strongly opposed at the time, Jackson yesterday stressed a need for strengthening the UN's capacity to increase the security of small states.

The passage of time in relation to Grenada can dull the memory and heal wounds but it should not anesthetise us to the extent that we either forget lessons or abandon principles.

On his country's ongoing territorial dispute with Venezuela, Jackson said Guyana was still some considerable way from reaching an agreement on the basis of which we can lay to rest once and for all this ghost of the past.

But he said Guyana had always wished to develop friendly relations with Venezuela, adding: From early this year...we have noticed signs from Caracas of a desire to reciprocate the hand of friendship.

Jackson criticised the International Monetary Fund (IMF), citing general concern over the inflexibility and appropriateness of that agency's prescriptions for economic recovery.

He described what he saw as a lack of willingness by some states to recognise the global nature of the debt problem. It was no longer sufficient for individual debtor and creditor countries to meet and agree on general policy guidelines; rather a consensus should be found within the framework of a multilateral political dialogue, he said.

PANAMA

OFFICIALS QUESTION USE OF CANAL AREA INSTALLATIONS

PA040040 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 2 Oct 84 p 5

[From "The Reporters' Notebook" column]

[Text] Fernando Manfredo, deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission, and Carlos Lopez Guevara, a prominent jurist, have stated that due to a lack of "planning" the installations that have reverted to Panama in accordance with the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties have not received the most adequate and efficient use. If the almost 120 Panamanians who worked at Fort Gulick have not been relocated by the national government to new positions, thus joining the large number of unemployed today, it will be even more serious in the year 2000, when 5,000 Panamanians will lose their jobs at U.S. defense sites, Lopez Guevara, the distinguished jurist and former treaty negotiator, stated, thus endorsing Manfredo's viewpoint.

SURINAME

UNION SAYS BAUXITE STRIKE NEAR SETTLEMENT

FL021340 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] In Suriname, union spokesmen are optimistic that a 4-day strike by workers in the nation's second largest bauxite comapny will be settled within the next 24 hours. About 1,500 employees of the Dutch-owned (Dilliton) Mining Company struck last Friday when negotiations for a new labor contract with a 10 to 12 percent wage hike collapsed after several months of negotiations. Meantime, strikes continue at two other large businesses in Suriname: the nation's largest commercial firm, (Kherson), and the state-owned lumber company. There has been no official statement on the strikes from the government of Lieutenant Colonel Desi Bouterse although members of the state-appointed National Mediation Board are participating in negotiations between labor and management.

VENEZUELA

LUSINCHI WILL NOT ATTEND ARDITO INAUGURATION

PA041709 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Luis Alfredo Gomez report]

[Text] Just as Radio Rumbos had reported in a scoop a few hours ago, President Jaime Lusinchi definitely will not attend the inauguration ceremony for the new president of Panama, Nicolas Ardito Barletta, on 11 October. Venezuela will be represented by a delegation headed by Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul. This information has been confirmed by Secretary of the Presidency Simon Alberto Consalvi.

[Begin recording] [Consalvi] The president regrets that he will be unable to attend the inauguration of President Ardito Barletta on 11 October because of previous commitments that cannot be postponed. I believe that the Venezuelan delegation to that event will be headed by Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul.

[Reporter] Only by the foreign minister?

[Consalvi] I do not know if the president will assign other Venezuelans to that mission. All I know thus far is that the delegation will be headed by Foreign Minister Morales Paul. [end recording]